IAN RAILWAY
LERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
and Fare Tables of all the Indian
Steam Boats, and Bak Companies,
and Transit Companies; the Routes
the principal towns of Northern, Central,
and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,030—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1890.

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"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. GANGES	4206	500	T. L. Alderton	24th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	500	1-00	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
ASSAM	303+	500	G.W. F. Browne	28th "
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	11th "
B.I. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	9th "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4300	800	L. Reeves	23rd May.

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers landing there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th Jan.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMKIT leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
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Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

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DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BERMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Janv. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

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MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,900	550	5th Feb. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4 600	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200 650	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

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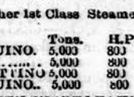

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML NUBIA	3511	T. G. Knox	23rd Jan.
M ARABIA	3 41	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	33 0	Blight	25th "
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	22th "
ML BRITANNIA	3999	Brown	13th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T G. Knox	26th "
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Blight	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
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HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

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EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	15th Mar. '90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

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S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 26th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 29th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,456 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 28th January.

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Size	4¼ 3¼	5 4	6½ 4¾	8½ 6½	10 8	12 10	15 12
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THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 875

*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	" 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades.	" 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back	" 700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case	" 1,000

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—
"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS,
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.
An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 66 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
FERRELL'S
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY, AT 9-15 P.M.
THE BEAUTIFUL EMOTIONAL DRAMA.
"EAST LYNNE"

Miss FERRELL as Lady ISABEL.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
PRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS BURLESQUE.
"ALADDIN"
or the WONDERFUL SCAMP.
NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES!!
COMPLETE ORCHESTRA!!!

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.

Business Manager.....ALLAN HAMILTON.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

EVERY EVENING
4 to 12 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JAN.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,

Opposite the Victoria Terminus.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,

From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 Annas.

Other Nights Re. 1 unless otherwise advertised.

Admission Evenings 5 to 7-30.

TUESDAY Re. 1 other Evenings 8 Annas.

The Rink is also open every Morning Except SATURDAY for practice for Ladies only. To this Sessions, Admission is free.

SATURDAY MORNING from 10 to 12-30 and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Childrens' matinee. Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 24.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME!

Mr. Simmons will give an Exhibition of Fancy Skating.

Mr. A. N. Ridgely, Champion Fast Skater of India, will race one mile against a local Amateur; the Amateur receiving a lap start.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MONROE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1890.

APOLOGY.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

I THE undersigned ESSOOFALLY ABDUL HOOSSAIN, trading in Shaik Memon Street, in Bombay, as ABDOOL HOOSSAIN HEPTOOLABHAI, hereby admit that I have knowingly SOLD as HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT in Kegs, bearing an imitation of Hubbuck & Son's well known trade-mark, paint of a quality very inferior to that manufactured by Messrs. Hubbuck and Son, and that I represented the same to be Hubbuck and Son's genuine white Zinc Paint though it was to my knowledge not manufactured by them at all, and I acknowledge that the paint seized by Messrs Hubbuck and Son in my shop, under a search warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was spurious paint such as that described above, I consent to the same being delivered up to Messrs. Hubbuck and Son's representative in Bombay, and I declare that I have no more paint in my possession or power bearing the spurious mark referred to, or any other imitation of Messrs. Hubbuck and Son's trade mark. I hereby PUBLICLY & HUMBLY APOLOGISE for having WRONGFULLY INJURED Messrs. Hubbuck & Sons in their trade, and for having injured their reputation, and I PROMISE never again to commit a SIMILAR FRAUD, and lastly I authorise Messrs. Hubbuck & Son to publish this apology in any manner they think fit.

ઇબ્રાહીમજી ઝબદુલહુસેન સઇ
ઝબદુલહુસેન હબીબુલાભાઇના
નામથી વેપાર કરનાર.

i.e. ESSOOFALLY ABDUL HOOSAIN.
TRADING AS
ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLABHAI

Bombay, 21st January, 1890.

CAUTION.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON WARN DEALERS and others that steps have been taken to ensure in future a strict watch, and anyone found selling or exposing for sale spurious imitations of Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc Paint will at once be rigorously prosecuted.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON,
Offices, 24, Lime St., London,
Factory and Wharf Ratcliff E.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all its branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and Forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c. &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at a trifling cost.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TENDERS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following works between Poona and Belgaum on the S. M. Railway.

Sealed tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before the 20th of February 1890. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

All information with regard to these works can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

LIST OF WORKS.

(1) Porch to Belgaum Station Building.
(2) Waiting shed for Natives at Walhe.
(3) do. Rajewadi.
(4) Latrines for Guards-quarter at Belgaum.
(5) Fuel stage at Miraj.
(6) New Culvert at mile 473.
(7) Fixing weigh bridge and erection of weigh bridge house at Koregaum.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A. M. I. C. E.,
Resident Engineer, S. M. Ry.

Dated, Poona, 20th Jan. 1890.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHATRE'S GRAND CIRCUS.

OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET,
EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SUNDAYS
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY,
REFER TO THE HANDBILLS.

G. I. P. RY. VOLUNTEER BALL,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On FEBRUARY the 21st, at 9 p.m.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E.,
AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

Prices of admission: In uniform Rs. 6; in Mufti Rs. 7
To admit one gentleman and two Ladies inclusive of refreshment.

J. HARTLEY, Lieut.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JAS. GOLD WATCHES, McCABE'S
JAS. McBABE'S
JAS. LARGE & SMALL McCABE'S
JAS. SIZES, McCABE'S
JAS. OPEN CASE & HUNTER. McCABE'S

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, ANESTEY LODGE, Cumballa Hill. Rent moderate.—Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Dalal Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THOSE Officers who have not yet REPLIED to the CIRCULAR letter of the Provisional Committee of the E. C. S. Association, Bombay, are requested to do so at their earliest convenience.

H. G. GELL,
Honorary Secretary.
Pro. Com. E. C. S. Association, Bombay.
Byculla Club, 22nd January, 1890.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TO ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINEERS.

THE Engineer Port Trust is prepared to receive tenders for the LIGHTING by ELECTRICITY of the Dock Entrances and general lighting of the Victoria and Princes Dock wharves, and sheds. Particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the work satisfactorily within the contract time under a penalty of Rupees five thousand which sum must be deposited with the Trustees on receipt of order.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

GEORGE. E. ORMISTON,
Engineer.

22nd January 1890.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
(Within five minutes drive of Station.)
NEWLY FURNISHED.

Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds.
A few rooms still available for approaching hot seaso

SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES ARRANGED.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 21st January, 1890, FOR SALE AND CIRCULATION—

	Rs.	as
FICTION.		
From Printing Office to the Court of St, James; by W. M. Thayer	2	4
Grandison Mather; by Sidney Luska (Henry Harland)	2	4
Latin-Quarter Courtship and other Stories; by Sidney Luska	2	4
Only A Sister, a Tale of To-day; by Walter Adam Wallace	3	12
Sevastopol; by Count Lyof N. Tolstoi	1	10
Sydney Sovereign and other Tales; by Tasma.	3	12
Tale of Three Nations; by J. Frederick Hodgetts	3	2
Woven of Love and Glory; by Amelia E. Barr.	2	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Free Trade in Capital; by A. Egmont Hake and O. E. Wesslan	9	8
Indian Religions; or Results of the Mysterious Buddhism; by Hargrave Jennings	6	10
Marriages of the Bourbons; by Captain The Hon. D. Bingham, 2 vols.	20	0
Old Country Life; by S. Baring Gould, M.A.,		10
Origin of the Aryans, an Account of the Prehistoric Ethnology and Civilisation of Europe; by Isaac Taylor, M.A., Litt D., Hon. LL. D.	2	4
Personal and Family Glimpses of Remarkable People; by W. Whately, M.A.	4	2
Yankees at the Court of King Arthur; by Mark Twain	4	12
TRAVEL.		
Trip Through the Eastern Caucasus; by Hon. John Abercromby	8	12

YEARLY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

Bombay. Up-country.
For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week. Rs. 12. Rs. 24.

The selection must be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly list of Books issued by the Library.

N. B.—Complete Catalogue of Books now ready.

VERE FOSTER'S WATER-COLOUR SERIES. NEW VOLUMES, NOW READY.

BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

MARINE PAINTING. Eight Facsimiles of the Original Paintings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S., and a number of reproductions by works of J.M.W. Turner, R.A. With practical Instructions for Copying by an eminent Teacher. Cloth, 5s.

FLOWER PAINTINGS for BEGINNERS. Twelve Studies from Nature, executed in a bold and simple style, with Lessons in Sketching and Colouring, and many Outline Sketches. By ETHEL NISBET. Cloth, 4s.

London: Blackie and Son, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes			
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Fascination Cabinet	"	3	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at the Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-P.M.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brough before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

MRS. ADELAIDE CONROY alias Mrs. E. TAURINES, hereby gives notice that the business of photographers hitherto carried on by herself and Mr. E. TAURINES in Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, in pursuance of the deed of partnership entered into at Malta on 4th April 1878 is still being carried on by them in equal shares.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
Solicitor for Mrs. Adelaide
Conroy alias Mrs. E. Taurines.

Bombay, 21st Jan. 1890.

NAVY CONTRACT FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on board H. M. S. "Mariner," at Bombay, by the Senior Naval Officer, for the supply of SOUTH WALES COAL to Her Majesty's Ships calling at Bombay, for One Year from 1st April, 1890.

Conditions of Contract and forms of Tender can be had on application on board H. M. S Mariner.

Not tenders will be received after Noon of MONDAY the 3rd of February, 1890, and the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

E. R. FREMANTLE,
Rear-Admiral.

Boadicea at Madras, 15th December 1889.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. } Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c., } Tobacco.
Lady Manilla"

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA,
HOTEL.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters notes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.
BOMBAY

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty- ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—

INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.
6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
4 " " " "
3 " " 3 "

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

1st Aug 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for save custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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Manufacture Specialities in

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£308,690
1825	£288,156
1888	£355,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,940	1 4	1888	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Rummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE &c., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and Terms particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

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Price 8 Annas,

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
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THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 Re. candle-power each)	..	800
Do. do. 10 " "	do.	500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	....	400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

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BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

THE HUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,
The most highly finished Machines in the Market.

THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.

Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.

Write for Price Lists to

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	½ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	952½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	960
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Mercy. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	255
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55)
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	} 10 p.c.	215 / 165
Badham Pile & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		135	Nil	56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ltd.		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	765
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Co.	1,000	500	...	...	10)
Clydesdale	600	100	100	Rs	0
Cooper, Madan Ld.	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Deccan Paper Mills					
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Saretchip &c.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25	...	4½
Karrachee Lighterage	300	300	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	3.0
Mackie & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	...	60
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 2)	385
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,250	100	...	9 p.c.	106
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,300	500	100	Rs. 85	1,265
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	200	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mody & Co					25
Bhownagger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,725

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	200
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 10	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	3350
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 80	515
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370
Manmar Manig. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	190
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	572½
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	83½
New P. of W. Press	600	400	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	50
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Semcon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	55
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	R	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	60	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	28
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,000	..	
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 20	460
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 2.5	490
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	60	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		560
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 55	910
CityofBombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	980
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	865
Comanaght Mills Ld.	400	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	460
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 2)	470
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	800
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	50	Rs.	600
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1	1,00	Rs. 25	480
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 2)	15
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,00	1,00	..	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,00	...	85
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	750
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	5	..	600
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	575	Rs. 37	7250
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	705
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	950
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,350	50	5	Rs. 2	465
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	250	Rs. 1	275
James Greaves Mill after All S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	1,350	60	5	Rs. 2	642
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	10
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000		700
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	880
Khandesh S. & W.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	570
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	545
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	50	1,00	Rs. 50	782
Leopold S. Bleaching	2,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	500		1,00	Rs. 10	1,95
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	535
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	300	100	Rs. 3	10
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	110
Morarjee Gooculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,560
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,130
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,	1,00	Rs. 25	595
National S. & W. Co.	600	1,00	1,00	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12	260
People of India S.	1,00	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,0 0
Prince of Wales S.	2,180		125		15
Queen S. & W. Co.,	720	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	735
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,000	1,00	Rs. 5	1,065
Sasoon S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,09
Sassoon and Allianse Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,71	50	50	...	50
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,00	Rs. 6)	1,275
Soondercas S. & W.	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	25	25	Rs. 15	262
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	270
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 4)	660
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,00	Rs. 25	37
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	50	..	..
Venkhunker Laximshanker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 30	500
Western India S.	1	1,000	..	Rs. 25	445

BANK OF BENGAL.

The memorandum of the branch department of the Bank of Bengal up to 14th January is as follows :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	58,557	Increase.
Do. at Branches	3,69,391	Decrease.
Other Deposits	7,15,558	do.
Post Bills	57,149	Increase.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,58,758	Increase.
Loans	23,63,767	do.
Accounts of Credit	4,99,859	do.
Mercantile Bills	23,12,889	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	13,28,243	do.
Do. at Branches	2,21,205	Increase.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st January, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·925
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·1
Dew Point	64·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·700
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	83·3
Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	67·9
General Directions of Wind.	NNE, N, NNE, NW, NNW, N
ovement of wind in 24 hours*	263

*From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Ferrington-Road, London, England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Distribution of Prizes, 5-30 p.m.

Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Association, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 5-30 p.m.

B. V. R. A. Committee Meeting, 6 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Switchback Railway.

Novelty Theatre, Ferrell's Comedy Company, 9-15 p.m.

Chatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 21st :—Etolia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Kaveri (s), from Mangalore ; and Clan Monroe (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, Kt. Templar (s), Genoa and Hull ; and Picton (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ehrenfels, the s. s. Idabo, and the s.s. Sallamut left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Emir and the s. s. Etolia entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Poseidon and the s.s. Shaikh left it on Tuesday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 18th January 1890 shows a decrease of Rs. 31,014 in receipts.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Narayen Moreshwar, a dealer in vegetables at Grant Road, reports that his shop was broken into on Tuesday night, and Rs. 7-8 in cash stolen from his cash-box, which was found broken open.

LOST.—Mrs. Vivian, residing at Watson's Hotel, reports having lost a gold ring, set with diamonds and sapphires, valued at Rs. 500, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday last.—Miss Macdonald, residing at the Colaba Causeway, reports having dropped a gold bracelet, set with pearls and turquoise, somewhere between the Colaba Causeway and the Skating Rink, on Tuesday last.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the morgue, respecting the death of Ramchunder Moraree, aged 30 years. Deceased, who was a clerk in the Alliance Mill, took suddenly ill on Tuesday with a severe pain in his chest, and died almost immediately. The verdict was that the death of Ramchunder Moraree was caused by heart disease.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.—A public meeting in behalf of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society will be held this afternoon at 5-30, in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder. Mr. H. Conder will preside and the Rev. J. Fergan, Simla ; the Rev. J. F. Row, Poona ; the Rev. Fawcett Shaw, Bandora ; and the Rev. C. W. Christian, Madras ; will address the meeting.

THE THREE-CARD TRICK.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Surjoodeen Ebrahim, a fitter, residing at Chowkey Mohla, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found practising what is generally known as the "three-card trick" in a public place at Soortee Mohla that morning. Surjoodeen, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted and fined Rs. 5, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment

THE BOMBAY BEGGARS AGAIN.—The police have during the last few days been most energetic in their raid upon the beggars, who are such a pest in the Fort. Police Inspector Young yesterday placed twenty-seven mendicants before Mr. Richardson, but though the case against them was fully proved, his Worship considered that they should have an opportunity of obtaining work, so warned and discharged the majority of them.

A MISSING WOMAN.—A woman named Nurmuda, residing at Sonapore Lane, reports that her daughter named Crishnee, aged 18, has been missing since Tuesday afternoon. She was wearing gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 100. It is alleged that her husband came from Panwell on Tuesday to take her there, but she refused to accompany him, and left the house in a passion. Since then she has been neither seen nor heard of.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Ryee, an old mendicant woman. Deceased who was beat with age was passing along Cowasjee Patel Street, when she was knocked down, by a shigram, one of the wheels of which passed over her left leg, causing a severe wound. She was taken to the hospital, where she died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—This evening the ever-popular drama "East Lynne" will be played by the Ferrell Company, when Miss Ferrell will appear as Lady Isabel for the first time in Bombay. The burlesque "Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp" will be produced to-morrow evening, with Miss Maggie Ford in the title-role and Mr. J. B. Ferrell as widow Twankey. The season will terminate on Saturday next, upon which occasion Mr. Ferrell will take his farewell benefit, prior to his departure for China and Japan, when there should be a bumper house.

THE ELLISON CASE.—Mrs. Ellison again appeared at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, charging her husband before Mr. Cooper, with having molested her upon three occassion since the written promise was given by him that he would not in any way trouble her. From the statements made by the parties it appeared that he had been to the house to fetch his clothes, which his wife had retained, and that she had been rather violent, reducing the hat he was wearing at the time to an unwearable condition. His Worship advised them both to drop the matter, but as they seemed unwilling to do this, the case was adjourned for a month.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lt.-Col. the Honrable L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Rienzi—Wagner.
Polka	Little Mary Jane—Briggs.
Fest March	Tannhauser—Wagner.
Waltz	Claribel—C. Coote.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore—Sullivan.
Lancers	Gaiety—Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MAKING USE OF A FRAUDALENT TRADE MARK.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a man named Abdul Hussain Heptula was charged before Mr. Cooper with using a false trade-mark, purporting to be that of Messrs. T. Hubbuck and Sons. Mr. Gracewood, the agent of the above firm, appeared as the complainant. Mr. Craigie, who appeared for the defence, explained that the accused had used the trademark, in ignorance of the fact that it was the same as that of Hubbuck and Sons. He was willing to apologise for the mistake, and hoped that the prosecution would withdraw the case. His Worship, after a consultation with Mr. Craigie, decided that the case must proceed. The accused pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

THE EFFECTS OF INTERFERENCE.—Mahadeo Govind, a confectioner at Girgaum Road, was yesterday brought up on remand, and charged by Constable Greyhurst at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having assaulted Sarjoo Goverdhun, with a wooden pounder. It appears the accused had a dispute with his servant at his shop on the 15th instant, which attracted the notice of the complainant as he was passing by. He interfered, the result being that Mahadeo Govind, in a rage, picked up a wooden pounder and struck Surjoo with it. The blow knocked him down and his forehead struck against the ground, causing a deep wound which necessitated his removal to and detention in a hospital for a week. Mahadeo Govind was convicted, and fined Rs. 20.

THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a man named Alli Haroon was placed before Mr. Richardson, charged with theft. The accused had, it appeared, gone with the complainant, who was an acquaintance of his, to a house, where they drank together, the complainant afterwards going to sleep, and hanging a richly embroidered waistcoat which he had been wearing, upon a nail in the wall. The waistcoat was valued at Rs. 80 and in the pocket was a watch. On awaking he found the garment had disappeared. He gave information to the police, which led to the arrest of Alli Haroon. The man stated in his defence that he had taken the waistcoat to a Marwarree's shop, in order to pawn it as both he and the complainant were short of money. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector McCubbin charged Mahadeo Luximon, a noted character, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges of theft of property consisting of blankets, sheets, and articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs 10, the property of Narayen Ramjee, a mill muccadum, and two other mill-hands residing at Parel village. Inspector McCubbin, after making certain inquiries as to the missing property, arrested the accused and searched his residence at Sion, when the whole of the stolen property belonging to the three complainants was recovered. Stolen property of a similar description belonging to five other people residing at Parel village, to the value of Rs. 20, was also found hidden in the accused's residence. Mahadeo Luximon, on pleading guilty to the three charges, and also admitting his previous convictions, was convicted upon the three charges, and sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. ISABEL'S LADIES' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

KALBADHVIR CIRCLE.

MRS R M D'SYLVA, honorary secretary, begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following donations received from out-stations :—

	Rs.
H H Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, Gaekwar of Baroda	100
H H the Nawab Bahadoor of Murshidabad, KCIE	50
H H the Maharaja Bahadoor of Hathuwa, K C I E	25
Raja Bodyo Nath Pundit, Bahadoor, of Kila Durpan, Cuttack	25
H H Maharani Surnomoyee, CI, of Cassim-bazaar.	20
H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, GCSI	20
Maharaja Bahadoor Sir Jottendro Mohun Tagore, Kt, KCSI, Calcutta	20
R Proctor Sims, Esq, CE, Bhawnagar	20
The Honble Raja G N Gajapati Rao, Vizagapatam.	15
H H the Raja of Faridkote	15
G F M Grant, Esq., CS, Poona	15
H H Lakshmi Bai, Senior Rani of Travancore, C I	10
H H Bai Shri Monghibai Saheb of Gondal	10
H H Maharani Shyam Mohini of Dinajpur, Bengal	10
H H Kachar Ali Chela, of Jasdan (Kathiawar)	10
H H the Chief of Inchalkaranji	10
Khan Bahadoor Nowrojee Maneckjee Khory, Mhow	10
M H Scott, Esq, C S., Sattara	10
G McC	10
F F	10
M N N	5
Khan Bahadoor D H Karaka, Rajkote	5
N D Barrett, Esq, Hyderabad (Deccan)	5
J Chaves, Esq, Nusseerabad	5

Further donations will be thankfully received and oknowledged.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For further directions.

9-80—Chalk, W and S—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S F and N.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

12-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Khimji Boodam vs Shamcooverbai—Macfarlane, E and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

55-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Harridas Assanundas vs Gulramdas Sewram,—Hore C and B.

497-88—Ronghton and B—Luchmondas Radhakisson vs Cullandas Indurmul—H C and Brown.

181-89—P and Rustom—Byramji Limji and others vs Pallonji Sorabji Karanjia—Macfarlane, E & H.

609-89—Mulji B B—Nathoo Moolji vs Dayal Nursey—Crawford B and B.

337-89—Chalk, W and S—Memon Haji Jacob Junmahomed vs Jamsetji Nanabhoy Dubash and others—Payne, G and S.

559-89—Ardesir, H and D—Bhugwandas Rupram and another vs Hunsraj Dharsey and others.

558-89—Shamrao P—Mayabhai Prembhai and others vs Framji Cursetji Mazagamwalla—P G and Sayani.

389-89—Khunderao M—Sayed Mahomed Hassum bin Syen Hady vs Begum Saheb Khawer Sultan and others—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

193-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amirudin bin Kootboodin vs Nacoda Mahomedally Rogay and others—Tyabji and D.

948-89—Hore, C and B—Tikaram Sitaram vs. Hajee Mahomed Haji Jackeria—Macfarlane, and H.

500-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Hurnundrao Foolchund vs Luchmandas Radhakisson—Roughton and B, W and G, and H C and B.

244-89—Hore, C & B—C J Greengrass vs F Beaumont and others—H Bicknell and H C and B.

494-89—Balkrishna and D—Gungaji Kakoo Guddaw vs Karson Jivan and others—T A Bland.

147-89—Shamrao P for pauper—Hawabebee vs Shaik Hulung Shaik Oosman and others.

136-89—Payne, G and S—Rampurtab Shamratray and others vs Premsukh Chundumul and others—D S Gurud.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

92-88—M H Khan—Runchordas Amthabhai vs Manecklal Gordhundas—Ardesir, H and D. Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

511-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Mahomedbhai Ebrahim vs Janmahomed Khalakdina and others—Little, S F and N.

612-89—Balkrishna and D—Cursondas Vithuldas vs Samrandas Lutkandas and others—Payne, G and S.

630-89—Chitnis, M and M—for pauper Baboolnath Gunput and others vs Krishnaji Bagaji and others—J C Cama.

633-89—In person (pauper) Khutizabebee and another vs Fatmabebee and another—Tyebjee and D.

635-89—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkison vs Vukhatchund Tarachund and others—Muljee B B.

Postponed Long Causes.

562-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Rahimtoola Bhajibhai and others vs Janabhai and others—Wadia and G.

193-89—Wadia and G—Sheriffabai Gangydas vs Hirji Khimji and others—Payne, G and S.

498-88—Roughton and B—Luchmondas Radhakissondas vs Goolabrai Gooljamal and another—Wadia and G.

101-88—Payne, G and S—for pauper Shaik Enoos and other vs Mahomed Hoosen and others—T A Bland.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—30 cases schoolslates, V Abdoolally ; 7 cases silvered plate glass, S Lilladur.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Abeona s—7 cases provision, J Jivanjee and Co.

Sullamut s—12 casks alizarine, P Nagindass.

Clyde s—25 cases writing papers, &c, H Abdulally.

Sutlej s—9 packages papers, &c, Supt, B E S Press ; 30 cases oilmanstores, &c, Essoofally Russooljee ; 35 cases sulphate of quinine, Owen and Okell ; 50 cases slate pencils, Hajee Sullamanjee Habib ; 29 cases medicine, &c, Heerjee Muljee and Co ; 4 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

Peninsular s—1 case medicine, Phillips and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Branksome Hall s—4 cases liquors and 8 cases salad oil, Byculla Club ; 400 cases brandy, D Cawasji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Abeona s—60 cases window glass, Chartered Bank of India.

Henzada s—1 cask rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—5 bales printing paper, A Hoosen Abdoolally ; 6 bales printing paper, J Motati ; 8 bales writing paper, P Gooculdas.

FROM BREMEN.

Sutlej s—175 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

MR. WILLIAM OSWELL LIVINGSTONE, the third and last surviving son of the famous African traveller, has just died at St. Albans. He was born at Bellvue, Lake Ngami, South Africa, in 1851, came to England when eighteen months old, returned to South Africa when he was seven, and at the age of eight was sent to Hamilton, in Scotland, to be educated. After studying medicine he took his degrees at Glasgow, and subsequently joined the Cameron Expedition in search of his father. Being of delicate health he remained at Zanzibar, where he was joined by Stanley, after the memorable interview with his father. For the last five years he has resided at St. Albans. Within a week of his death he dictated a congratulatory letter to Mr. Stanley, which he intended to sign, but was too ill to complete.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—175 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 100 bales wool, Hurridas Coreji ; 1 bale wool, D Nagjee ; 40 bales cotton, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Idar s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 400 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Clan Forbes s—138½ cwts cloves, Ebjee Sewjee ; 75 cwts gum, Dewraj Peerbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 44 bales hides, O Hajee Hassum ; 450 cwts myrabollams, K Luckmidass ; 687½ cwts coir yarn, R Damodhar ; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 18 cwts fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Fazul ; 200 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co ; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, R Caderbhoy ; 337½ cwts myrabollams, K Lukmidass and Co ; 65 cwts cloves, Heerjee Dhersi ; 181 cwts gum, &c, Ramji Cowjee ; 162½ cwts ginger, H Gooculdass ; 75 cwts gum, Samji Nurpal ; 275 bales coir yarn, R Damodher ; 26½ cwts cloves, Bhimjeebhoy Sajin ; 80 cwts mother-o'-pearls shells A Hassum ; 15½ cwts fishmawa, M Lalljee ; 9 cwts fishmaws, 8 Rahimbhoy.

Ganges s—22½ cwts myrabollams, Ewart Lathem and Co ; 80 cwts Indian condiments, Treacher and Co ; 13 bales goatskin, Esmali Gangjee and Co ; 44 bales goatskin, hides, &c, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co ; 525 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram ; 200 cwts coir yarn, D Dewchund ; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Idar s—3,003 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asam s—57 cwts gingellyseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 4,003 cwts groundnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, 2,920 cwts groundnuts, and 300 teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Blackheath s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Forbes s—120 cwts gum, F Hurst.

Emir s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 555 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 210 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co ; 6,003 cwts rapeseeds, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 265 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co ; 11,640 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts wheat, and 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Wenington Hall s—440 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Imperator s—440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,307 cwts myrabollams, W Egureler ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddam, Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt. Templar s—1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,500 cwts groundnuts and 450 gingellyseed, R Kaderbhoy.

D. Balduino s—200 tons old iron, R Tyatjee and Co ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, R Kaderbhoy ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,040 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Blackheath s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 565 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Wenington Hall s—860 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

Imperator s—85 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D. Balduino s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mecca s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomji Sethna ; 100 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—180 cwts old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SIMLA, JAN. 14TH

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bengal Cavalry :—2nd Lieut H M Grove, offg Wing Officer, on probation, 26th Punjab Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—2nd Lieut G W Johnson, offg Wing Officer, on probation, 19th Madras Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

6ht Bengal L I—2nd Lieut R M P

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE for 1890.—Containing valuable information for Visitors and Residents cloth bound.—Price R. 1. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA," as supplied to the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona. A triple tins of 5lbs. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

TO BARRISTERS and LAWYERS.—The address of Gentleman who inspected some GOLD BRACELET WATCHES about six weeks ago, having been accidentally mislaid, Messrs. MARQES & Co. Ld. intimate hereby the ARRIVAL of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above articles, this week and which they will be pleased to show him.

THOSE who want ½ a DINNER SET for 6 persons, 30 pieces, for Rs. 16, in good crockery neat Patterns should lose no time to go to SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. Adjourned MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 and 3-5 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of fresh ARAB HORSES, at the stables of Shaik Esa Bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at 2 p.m.

ON VIEW, Mr. H. V. Falconer's Bona-fide Auction Sale of furniture &c., at Sea View Terrace, No. 2 2nd-floor, Woodhouse Road, Colaba.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

CEYLON TEA. Rose Pekoe, Rs 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Rs 1-4; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1 and Pekoe, Ans 14 Per lb. These Teas are highly appreciated by those who try them. DANTRA & Co, Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

WANTED.—3 ASSISTANT MASTERS for an Anglo-Vernacular School, Salaries—Rs. 30, 20 and 15. Apply (only those who have passed some University Examination, to S. K, Murud Janjira.

WANTED.—An experienced HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for a new Dispensary at Shrivardhan. Salary Rs 40 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates to S. K., MURUD-JANJIRA.

WANTED by a GENTLEMAN who is, and has been for nearly 5 years, Assistant to the Manager of a large Cotton Mill near Calcutta, a post in a Merchant's firm. Office experience. Good references. Address A. F. G, care of this office.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N-W.P.

AN ENGLISHMAN of long commercial experience (home and abroad) managing a business to which he is not solely confined, is open to an arrangement to take charge of other business. Office accomodation provided. Highest references can be given. Address "333" care of this paper.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE in Medow Street, consisting of 2 floors at Rs. 75 per month, most suitable for office or residence, lately occupied by Messrs. Sydney Carleton and Co. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Reay Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of, from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com : ox : views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LATHE FOR SALE.—3 Inch Centre, Screw cutting, and for plain and ornamental work in wood, ivory, or metal. A. F. COX, Malabar Hill.

TO BE LET, from 1st April 1890, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge. Apply to J. G. H. COLLISTER, Victoria Terminus.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Rausome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE. Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—The S. S. TANJORE (now in the Victoria Dock.) For particulars apply to Rao Bahadoor Bhugwandass Bagla, Shaik Memon Street. Opposite to Mooljt Jethas Market.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

THE market rates of discount in London were again ¼ per cent. lower yesterday, both on short Bills and on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4⅜ and 3½ per cent. respectively; but Consols declined ⅛ per cent., being quoted at 97⅞. A drop of ½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver at 44½d. But Monday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan was also unchanged at 107¼. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher in Paris at 87¾; Exchange in London was again a shade easier at fcs. 25·25. The Seed and Wheat markets were still unaltered.

The spot market in Liverpool closed firm again, all round, last evening, though business had been upon a much smaller scale, the total Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, of which the large proportion of 1,500 bales were Surats. Mid American was unaltered at 5 7/32d. per lb., and Arrivals were unchanged for the nearer deliveries, but 1-64d. lower in the more distant positions; in Surats, however, there was an advance of 1-16d. in all grades of Broach, Dhollera, Oomra descriptions, and Hingunghat, excepting Fine Oomra, which was ⅛d. higher. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with competition slow, and First White Kandahar Joria five per cent. lower. 21,000 bales are being put forward at these sales.

A further advance of ¼ cent took place in the spot price in New York yesterday, and April Futures were 12 points higher, at 10·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales, and the total figures to date now compare as follows with those of the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	28,000	38,000	16,000
Three days' do. ...	83,000	97,000	46,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889 ...	4,695,000	4,217,000	4,421,000

The tone of our local market has continued firm, but there has been no further advance in prices, and business has been upon a moderate scale. Bengals have been in more request, and some 1,500 bales of this growth have changed hands to-day at Rs. 178-92; about half that quantity of Dhulia was taken at Rs. 200; and a few hundred bales of Julgaum at Rs. 207-8, which is all the ready business reported; but a line of "Fully Good" Bhownuggur for April delivery was booked at Rs. 222 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, and prices of Pessy have given way one anna per cwt., being now quoted at Rs. 4-7-6 per cwt. for 91 per cent., and at Rs. 4-6 6 for 85 per cent.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value, and little has been doing in any.

SEEDS also have been taken to but a small extent, and the tone of the market is quiet; but there has been no further decline in the price of Linseed and Rapeseed, other kinds being also unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,874 bales.
Wheat	13,425 cwt.
Rapeseed	6,038 „
Gingelly	4,165 „
Ground Nuts	12,444 „
Castor Seed	2,185 „

FREIGHTS.—This market is excited and advancing. We quote January-February shipment, for cargo to Mediterranean ports, about 1s. 3d. higher; but though very high rates have been paid by shippers of Cotton for immediate shipment to Antwerp and Liverpool, say 23s. 9d. to 25s. per ton, cargo for prompt shipment is by no means plentiful. The Friary (s) has been fixed for Dunkirk with 2,000 tons, for next month's loading, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened lower in presence of the further drop in Silver in London, but with quotations irregular and unsettled. A steadier feeling supervened, however, and the market closed with rates a shade higher than were quoted early in the day. A few Bills came out at 1s. 5 9-16d. and 1·84⅛ for three months' sterling Credits and francs, respectively; but the supply both for ready and for future delivery has been very limited. February Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 5 3-16d., but no rates for later transfer have been given. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5⅛d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-16d to 1 1-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d. „
Credits do.	1s. 5 9-16d to 19-32d. „
Francs do.	1·84⅛ to 1·85 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a strong and advancing market. Fours for cash moved up to 97 3-16 soon after the opening, and this rate, with some slight fluctuations, was maintained to the close. For the February account the rate advanced to 97 5-16, buyers, and eventually to 97⅛ to 9-16, busines having been done at the close at the medium rate; while for March, from 97⅜ the rate advanced to 97⅞, buyers, closing ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. higher. The price of 4½ per cents. has been put down to 100½ to 101.

SHARES have been neglected to a great extent to-day, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Khatao Mucconji and Maneckji Petit Cotton Mill shares, at Rs. 545 and Rs. 1,130, respectively; of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 182; and of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press shares, at Rs. 420. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 952½.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 22.—Barometer has fallen in the greater part of Northern India, and also over Mysore and Malabar; it is rising over the east and north of the Peninsula and greater part of the Central Provinces and Burma and Assam. The fall is brisk in the Punjab, and depression is crossing that province. Winds are cyclonic in north-western India, and blowing strongly on the hills; elsewhere the wind directions are same as yesterday. The temperature has risen, except in hill stations and parts of Madras, and in Lower Bengal and Burma. The mean temperature is above the normal average, except the Peninsula, where it is exactly normal. The weather is cloudy with slight showers in north-western India, and fine elsewhere. Very unsettled weather is probable in the Punjab, with high cyclonic winds. Rain is likely to extend to the North-West Provinces and Central India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 22.

The Anchor Line s. s. Arabia, outward bound, passed the Canal on the night of the 20th inst.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 22.

The s. s. Bisagno, which left Bombay on the evening, of the 8th inst. arrived here yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.	
Good Dhollera	4 1-16d.
The Manchester Market is firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ „ „	6-4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 5d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69½
4½ per cent. „	72 3-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	44½d. per oz.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 22nd Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	5	18	2	38
Teheran	22	8	...	0	22
Suez	22	8	1	0	29

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 22nd Jan. 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	19	...	4
„ Kurrachee ...	...	20	...	1
„ Madras	...	21	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EMERSON—January 18, at Allahabad, the wife of Edward M. Emerson, Pleader, North-Western Provinces, of a son.

DEATH.

BLAND—January 15, at Mian Mir, of pneumonia, after a very short illness, Quarter Master Sergeant Alfred Bland, Orderly-Room Clerk, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1890.

THE Government of India have introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council a Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which is intended to reinforce existing legislation on the subject, and to make amends for the deficiencies of Imperial Acts. The new law will not affect us, except in the event of the Bombay Government electing to apply any of its provisions to the City of Bombay or to the Mofussil—an unlikely event, considering that there is now before the Council a District Police Bill containing sections dealing with the subject, and that in the long-promised Police Act for the Presidency town they will be able to legislate in accordance with local necessities. What these are the experience of the past few years, aided by the suggestions of a vigilant and efficient Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will sufficiently show. There is no part of the local law which has been more frequently or more freely criticised by those who have had to apply it than the sections of the existing Police Act which relate to cruelty to animals. The Presidency Magistrates whose sympathies for animals did not permit them to think more of the back of the bullock than of the stomach of his driver have complained over and over again of the difficulty of applying the law without inflicting hardship. One of them did his best to assist in the promotion of a short Act authorising the magistrate to send a suffering draught bullock to the hospital, so that it should not run the risk of being worked during the interval between the fining of the driver and its recovery. "It does not appear," wrote Mr. Hamilton, "that the fines inflicted for cruelty to animals have checked in any marked degree the practice of using animals with sores or tumours on their necks, or lame or unfit animals, and it is not unusual for a man who has been fined one day to be brought up again in the same week for using the same animal. I am reluctant to fine a poor man more than he can afford, and in such cases I cannot but feel that the man who has to earn his daily bread by the use of his animals regards the hurt caused to the animals as of less importance than the loss of his daily bread. In most cases it would be simpler and safer and kinder to order the animal to be sent for treatment to the hospital, where it would have rest at least and a reasonable chance of recovery." This is a suggestion which the Bombay Government might bear in mind when they are framing the Cruelty to Animals clauses of the long-expected Bombay Police Bill. Another difficulty has also been experienced in putting the responsibility for overloading and for working suffering animals upon the right shoulders. Often the real offender was the employer of the nominal defendant—the well-to-do contractor who profited by the cruelty with which his coolie bullock-driver was charged. This is an anomaly which should be removed whenever the Bombay Government think it worth while to legislate on the subject.

THE Bill which Mr. Hutchins introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council last week has been rendered necessary by the limited local extent of many of the enactments already in force. It seems that in the various parts of British India there are more than twenty enactments relating to this subject. Bengal and Assam are provided for in a special Act. In Madras the provisions of the Madras City Police Act have been made capable, by a recent Act, of extension to towns and other areas outside the limits of the Presidency town. Our own Mofussil, as we have said, is about to be provided for by the new provisions in the District Police Bill, while the North-West Provinces Council has before it a Bill capable of general application in those Provinces. But the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Burma, and the minor administrations, which have no legislatures of their own, are in a different situation. Apart from certain imperial Acts which relate to cruelty in cantonments or in connection with stage or hackney carriages, Mr. Hutchins says that the only enactment against cruelty to animals in force in those provinces is a section of a Police Act aimed against "wantonly beating, abusing, or torturing any animal." But the value of this enactment is seriously restricted by the provision that the offence must be committed "on any road or in any street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town to which this section shall be specially extended by the local Government." Here, then, it is evident that so far as a large portion of India is concerned, the present law makes a marked distinction between town and country, and that it recognizes no act as a cruel one unless it is done "upon any road or in any street or thoroughfare." The enactment, moreover, is so worded that before convicting, the Court must be satisfied that the act of cruelty caused "obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger, or damage" to residents or passengers, a condition under which half the maltreaters of animals would escape punishment. Mr. Hutchins, while anxious to do away with this immunity, cannot see his way to passing so general an enactment as the English law. He lays down the very proper and politic principle that neither English law nor abstract morality is a safe index of what may be properly made penal in India. There is to be no general legislation therefore; the Act will be applied only to such areas as the local Governments shall direct. The local Governments may be trusted to give a judiciously sufficient extension to the new law, a wider extension, perhaps, than Mr. Hutchins had in view when he instanced the habits of the people, and the enormous size of the rural tracts as reasons why most of the existing enactments can be put in force only in the towns. Doubtless, the less constant and the less prevalent police supervision which exists in rural areas makes it less easy to apply a law of the kind in the country than in a town. But that would not warrant an administration in attempting to let village tyrants have their own way over the lower creation. Hundreds of cases of cruelty would go undetected even under a general law, but that should be no reason why cases duly observed and authenticated should not be made amenable to the nearest convenient jurisdiction. There should not be one law for the country and another for the town, even if it be much more difficult to enforce it in the country than in the town.

The definitions of offences in the new law are derived partly from the existing Bengal Act of 1869, from a Canadian Act, and from the English Act, and the offences are cruelly and unnecessarily beating, over-driving, over-loading, or otherwise ill-treating any animal; binding or carrying it in such a manner or position as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering; exposing for sale or being in possession of any live animal suffering pain through illtreatment, or a dead animal which has been killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner. But the offence is limited to streets and places to which the public have access, or within sight of a street or public place. This is a provision which will need to be carefully reconsidered. The whole class of cruelties which can be and are committed in stables, cowhouses, and slaughter-houses would escape. Such an offence as that which once shocked the people of Birmingham, where a donkey was found starved to death in his stable after having gnawed his manger to pieces, would not be touched by it. On the other hand there are always practical objections to the creation of offences the detection of which would necessitate the entrance of the police upon private premises. As it is the Bill proposes that first-class magistrates shall be empowered to grant such warrants whenever they have reason to believe that an offence has been committed. Butchers, it is said, have been detected flaying live goats in their houses; turkeys' tongues are sometimes cut out so that the birds may bleed slowly to death and their flesh may be white. This class of offences will escape the general provisions of the Act, for they are not committed in streets or public places, or within sight of streets and public places. Whether they will escape altogether by reason of the jealous safeguarding of domicile which the Bill proposes is a question that the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose judgment is to be asked upon the Bill, may be expected carefully to consider. There is one section of the Act which we trust will be embodied in future local legislation on this subject. It is proposed that "if any person wilfully permits any animal of which he is the owner to go at large in any street while the animal is affected with contagious or infectious disease, or without reasonable excuse permits any diseased or disabled animal of which he is the owner to die in any street, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees." It is not long since we published a complaint that some native owners of horses suffering from glanders, rather than have them shot, allowed them to wander at will on the Flats and the roadside, there to disseminate the germs of that terribly fatal malady. The section would apply to such cases as well as to the delinquencies of owners of rabid dogs which are allowed to roam at large. We have lately heard of three horses which have died in Bombay after having been bitten by rabid dogs, and if the present police powers are not sufficient to deal with such cases this section may be made available for the purpose.

IT was to be expected that the doings of the Chloroform Commission at Hyderabad would awaken the indignant protest of the school who think the relief of human suffering a matter of importance quite secondary to the comfort of dogs, monkeys, and cats. Miss Frances Power Cobbe has not yet spoken, so far as we know, nor has the *Spectator* intervened with one of its callous diatribes. But they will have their rejoinder to the warm compliments which the *Lancet* has just paid to the Nizam and Sir Asman Jah for their munificent support of the inquiry suggested by Dr. Laurie. Meanwhile Mr. Herbert Reid, Secretary of the London Anti-vivisection Society, writes to an up-country paper, pointing out in connection with this beneficent enquiry, that a large and increasing body comprising all classes in the community, and including many names highly honoured both in this country and in India, "regards all experiments involving cruelty to living animals as morally unjustifiable in any circumstances." The definition is all embracing and absolute, and it makes it a wasted effort to demonstrate in the hearing of this class of people the large benefit to humanity which must result from the labours of the Commission if their conclusions are verified. The rules which the Commission have laid down for the administration of chloroform as the result of their inquiry will enable it, they say, to be administered with perfect ease and absolute safety, so as to do good without the risk of evil. To say that investigations which lead to a result so greatly to the relief of man's estate as this is a "disgrace to the nation which calls itself Christian" is obviously absurd. The only disgrace is that a nation which calls itself Christian drives its scientists to a Moslem State in order that they may learn how best to serve the cause of humanity. Dr. Lauder Brunton, however, has but repeated the experience of Sir Joseph Lister, who was obliged, out of deference to anti-vivisectionist law and feeling in England, to go to France to carry on the inquiries and experiments which resulted in his great discovery of the antiseptic treatment.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued, under Act IV. of 1867, Section I., declaring the Leper Homes at Trombay and in Ratnagherry to be sanitaria, and leprosy to be an infectious disease dangerous to life. This will give the necessary power to remove vagrants ill of leprosy to the sanitaria. If they decline to avail themselves of that option they can be proceeded against under the existing law for endangering the public health by exposure calculated to spread contagious disease. It will be remembered that Mr. Ollivant stated in the Corporation, when the question of dealing with the vagrant lepers congregating on the vacant ground near the Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Schools was brought under discussion by Mr. Kirkham, that under the existing law the vagrants in question could be apprehended and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. This course however was impracticable, as it would be highly dangerous to bring the tainted lepers into the police courts and immure them in the jails. He recommended the establishment of sanitaria where the vagrants could be placed for treatment and safe custody. The Government of India was accordingly moved to legislate with a view to empowering Municipalities and local Governments to erect leper asylums, and further to give to certain magistrates the right to apprehend and detain lepers who are unable to provide for their own maintenance. This Bill has not as yet been passed. The step now taken by the Government of Bombay provides sanitaria. There is no provision rendering the residence there of vagrant lepers compulsory; but inasmuch as it will now be possible to set the police in motion in case of obstinate refusal to quit public resorts the vagrant population can be gradually induced to seek refuge in either of the two sanitaria above mentioned.

IN view of the advent of a new Governor the long disused Government House at Parel is being put in order, repainted and decorated, and the gardens reconstituted, so that Lord Harris may have the option of [illegible] instead of at Malabar Point should [illegible] to do so. It is the custom of late years [illegible] successive Governors to take the Government Houses alternately. Sir Philip Wodehouse resided when in (or near) Bombay at Parel; Sir Richard Temple lived at Malabar Point, which he decorated and improved, changing it from a barn into the most charming of marine residences; Sir James Fergusson made Parel his headquarters when in the Presidency City; Lord and Lady Reay wisely reverted to Malabar Point. The Parel house and grounds, spacious as they are, have the great disadvantage of being five miles from the nearest residences of those who have the pleasure to be invited to official dances and dinners. This is a drawback which has been much aggravated by the insanitary and squalid houses and their unsavoury surroundings which now render the old Parel Road so unpleasant to traverse especially at night.

WE are glad to find that active measures are in progress with a view to holding a public meeting in the Town Hall early next month with a view to organising a suitable reception of Prince Albert Victor of Wales when again visiting Bombay before his Royal Highness' departure for England. A preliminary meeting of representatives of the various communities in Bombay will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce next Wednesday afternoon.

THE mail steamer Ganges to-morrow carries home six 9-inch R.M.L. Woolwich guns, recently dismounted from the Harbour Defence Works at Colaba. The guns, though excellent in themselves, are not deemed suitable for the Colaba Batteries, where ordnance capable of more rapid manipulation and of greater range are desired. The 9-inch guns are, therefore, to be conveyed to the Woolwich Arsenal and there converted into howitzers.

DURING the tour of the Commander-in-Chief, for the inspection of the troops in Sind and at Quetta, His Royal Highness will halt on the 24th, 25th, and 26th at Karachi, taking Hyderabad on the 27th, Jacobabad on the 28th, and arriving at Quetta on the 29th. The Duke will start from Quetta on his return journey through Bengal on the 2nd February, will be at Ferozepore on the 4th, Hissar on the 5th, Nasirabad on the 6th, Nimach on the 7th, Mhow on the 8th, Khundwa on the 9th, arriving at Poona on the 10th February.

THE first grand fete of the Columbia Skating Rink came off last night, and was an unqualified success. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Reay, and staff, arrived at the Rink about 9-30, remaining for about an hour, witnessing one of Mr. Simmons's clever performances upon roller skates. There were some well-contested races between some of the amateurs, Mr. Terry being the winner in the "masked" race. Skating ceased about 11 p.m., all having spent a most enjoyable evening.

AT the Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Church last evening, a crowded audience of about two hundred people filled the Tent to hear Miss Lydea Von Finkelstein, a native of Jerusalem, give an address on the habits and customs of the Holy Land. The audience listened with rapt attention for over an hour, and then passed an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the lecturess, on the motion of Colonel Major, seconded by Mr. Morris. The meeting fitly inaugurated the series of pleasant evenings for the people, which the Wesleyan Methodist Church purposes to have during the year.

A BOMBAY native paper publishes the following from its Poona correspondent :—"Some time ago Mr. Propert, the Commander of the Poona Volunteers, asked for the opinion of the officers and other members of the corps as to the desirability of admitting Parsees in it. He afterwards wrote to Government for permission to admit into the corps those of the Parsees whom they might select as members. I have now heard on reliable authority that the proposal which has emanated from the Commissioner has been very cordially supported by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who is said to have recorded it as his opinion that, by the admission of Parsees, the Volunteer force would gain a new accession of strength. It is said that this proposal has just received the sanction of Government."

ESTIMATES approximating to seven and a quarter lakhs have, it is understood, been sanctioned on the protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan. The charges are to be borne in equal shares by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and a loan to be raised by the Municipality. The latter will, of course, have to be on the security of the Punjab Government, as the threatened town can hardly have much security to offer.

IT is interesting to note, observes, the *Morning Post*, that Sir Auckland Colvin, while at Agra with H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, will be housed in the same building where he was born, and whence his father governed this Province in days before the Mutiny. Sir Auckland Colvin is, we hear, much interested in the coincidence.

AN experiment which should have been tried long since, observes the Allahabad paper is about to be set on foot in the Rawalpindi district. Many years ago Dr. Henderson advocated the cultivation of the olive about Rawalpindi, and later on Dr. J. E. T. Aitchison did the same, both being men entitled to speak on such a subject. Again, Mr. H. Whymper has long drawn the attention of persons likely to interest themselves in such a matter to the enormous growth of wild olive trees in the low hills below Murree. He seized the opportunity of Sir Edward Buck's visit to the Punjab last October to bring the subject before him and having enlisted his active interest, the result was that the Minister of Agriculture at Rome was requested to send out a certain number of olive trees for grafts. These trees are now on their way out, and are to be placed in Mr. Whymper's charge. The Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi has sanctioned the Chuttur Government Garden being utilised for this experiment, which has indeed more than local interest. And if Mr. Whymper's belief that all the present useless wild olives can be grafted is correct, many hundred villages and many thousand people may be enriched by a new industry.

AFTER a hearing which has lasted for nearly six weeks, judgment was delivered at Elberfeld on Monday, 30th ult., in the great trial of Socialists. The defendants, numbering in all ninety-one persons, and including Herr Bebel, the leader of the Social Democratic party in the Reichstag, and Herren Harm, Grillenberger, and Schumacher, also deputies, were accused of belonging to a secret organisation and disseminating Socialist publications, thereby endangering public order and security. The proceedings have been closely followed throughout Germany, and the arrest in open Court of three witnesses for the prosecution for perjury lent especial interest to the trial. The following are the sentences passed by the Court :—Emil Bartel, carpenter, and Peter Huettenberger, tailor, four months' imprisonment; E. Roellinghoff, agent, Johann Bierenfeld, carpenter, and A. Neuman, cigar dealer, five months; Herr Friedrich Harrin, a member of the Reichstag, six months; and Gustav Finke, confectioner, eighteen months. The shortest sentence passed on any of the prisoners was fourteen days' imprisonment. Herren Babel, Grillenberger, and Schumacher, Carl Meist, cigar dealer, and forty-three others were acquitted.

DURING the week ended 11th of January there were 258 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 31 per thousand

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE FUNERAL OF LORD NAPIER.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Discontent among Bombay officers here is expressed that the Bombay Army was unrepresented among the pall-bearers at Lord Napier's funeral.

Considering that the deceased officer was Commander-in-Chief of Bombay when he undertook the command of the Abyssinian Expedition, it is felt that the omission furnishes some ground of complaint.

HER MAJESTY'S SYMPATHY.

A Special Army Order has been issued in which her Majesty the Queen expresses her deep regret at the death of Lord Napier of Magdala.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The following military appointments are gazetted :—

Major-General McNeill Walter to be Colonel of the Manchester Regiment.

Major-General Thackwell to be Colonel of the Connaught Rangers.

Major-General Lecocq to command Royal Artillery in Ireland.

Major-General Augustus Henry King to command Royal Artillery in Malta.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE AT HOME.

The Central Committee of the Uncovenanted Civil Service is arranging for a banquet to be held in February next.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., is to preside.

THE NYASSALAND DIFFICULTY.

LISBON, JAN. 22.

Although there is at present a lull in popular excitement as regards Nyassaland, feeling still runs high.

As instances of this, are cited the facts that within the past few days several Portuguese subjects, holding British decorations, have returned their medals to Mr. Petre, the Minister, and that the boycotting of British merchandise continues.

LATER.

The boycotting of English goods continues and is increasing.

The hotels in Lisbon are crowded with foreign commercial travellers who are pressing other merchandise and thrivingly busy.

Rumours are circulated to the effect that the English have seized Quillimane.

FATAL WRECKS AT SEA.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

A Russian Government schooner, having seized a Yokohama otter fishing schooner, was making for Vladivostock with the captive in tow when both vessels foundered, thirty persons being drowned.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN CRETE.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Fighting is reported to have occurred in Crete.

Many soldiers and insurgents were killed and wounded.

THE DOCTORS AND THE INFLUENZA.

The Vienna doctors claim to have discovered an influenza bacillus almost similar to that of pneumonia.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 22.

The s. s. Massilia, with the outward mails of the 10th inst., arrived at Aden yesterday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICAN COTTON STAPLES.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

There is reason to believe that the rise that is taking place in American cotton staples is due to fresh operations caused by last year's "corner."

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The number of deaths from influenza in London last week was one hundred and twenty-six, and from diseases of the respiratory organs one thousand and ten.

BACILLUS IN INFLUENZA.

Two savants in Vienna have discovered influenza bacillus.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

General Walter is appointed Colonel of the Manchester Regiment, and General Thackwell, Colonel of the Connaught Rangers.

THE EAST AFRICA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

BERLIN, JAN. 21.

A Bill has been passed by the Reichstag for subsidizing the East Africa Steam-ship Line.

DEATH OF A FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

ROME, JAN. 21.

The body of the French ambassador who died here from pneumonia was to-day taken to the railway station for conveyance to France, and a marked display of sympathy towards France was evoked on the occasion. All the Ministers followed the coffin, which had a military escort, and the whole of the garrison lined the route to the station.

H. M. S. MALABAR.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The troopship Malabar proceeds on her voyage to-morrow or Friday. Perfect order was maintained on board at the time of the collision.

OBITUARY.

General Rawdon is dead.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The Massilia, with the mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 this afternoon.

CHARGE AGAINST A MADRAS SOLICITOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

A full bench of the High Court has been engaged for two days investigating a charge of unprofessional conduct preferred against Mr. Laing, solicitor, in connection with an insolvency case in which he was employed by the Official Assignee.

The Court suspended Mr. Laing from practice for six months.

THE VENKATAGIRI STAKES.

Fourteen horses will start for the Venkatagiri Stakes to-morrow.

This will be the largest field ever seen in Madras.

THE AMIR OF CABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

The Amir of Afghanistan has announced his intention of visiting Herat after the Nauroz or the Persian New Year, commencing on the 21st of March.

INFLUENZA IN TEHERAN.

Official reports received in India, by telegram, state that according to the Persian physicians in Teheran half of the inhabitants are affected by the influenza epidemic.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

Everything continues to go well with the Zhob Valley Expedition. Sir Robert Sandeman, on Sunday last, brought negotiations with the Wazir Maliks to a successful conclusion, and to-day he marched for the Gomal Pass, accompanied by the Maliks.

THE MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The promotions of the Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department, will no longer be regulated by those of the Public Works Department. There will be seperate lists for each department.

CRICKET : NORTHERN INDIA *VS.* ENGLAND.

The great match, the English team *vs.* Northern India was concluded this afternoon. The latter made 191 in their second innings, leaving the former 197 to win. This they did with the loss of four wickets only. Mr. Walker alone scored 108 in a splendid innings.

HONOURS FOR THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Our Zanzibar correspondent writes :—A pleasant task performed by Colonel Euan Smith, on his once more assuming his position as her Majesty's Agent at Zanzibar, was the decoration of the Sultan with the insignia of the G.C.M.G. A procession of British subjects, English and Indian, was formed at the Consulate, preceded and followed by parties of marines from the men-of-war, and the handsome "Order" was carried on a velvet cushion by two midshipmen from the Turquoise. The reception hall was crowded to such an extent that many feared it would collapse, and it most distinctly oscillated as the people pressed forward and swayed about in their endeavours to see Colonel Euan-Smith placing the collar over the Sultan's shoulders. The same evening a reception was given to his Highness at the Consulate ; this was the most gigantic affairs of the kind ever held in Zanzibar, and I am certain that there were at least 500 people present.

THE STRANDING OF THE ARAWATA.

As the Arawata, the first steamer of a new line started by the B. I. S. N. Company, was approaching Lamu on her downward voyage, she stranding on the Diamond Spit, and remained ashore five days, although H. M.'s ship Algerine made several attempts to tow her off. Considerable cargo had to be discharged before the attempts were finally successful. The cause of the grounding was wrong soundings given by the leadman, who sang out "3 fathoms" at the moment of striking ; and as the Commander was an entire stranger to the coast he was relying chiefly upon the soundings. A court of enquiry was held on board the Algerine, says our Zanzibar correspondent, and the Commander was exonerated from blame, principally upon the evidence of Colonel Euan-Smith and Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, both of whom were on the bridge at the moment of grounding and heard the soundings given.

THE MURIDKI CAVALRY CAMP.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major-General Sir Thomas Baker, the Adjutant and Quarter-master Generals, and his personal staff, arrived at Muridki on Sunday morning.

Major the Nawab Afsur Jung of the Hyderabad army also arrived, having been asked by the Commander-in-Chief to act as A.-D.-C., during the manœuvres.

The same afternoon Sir Frederick Roberts inspected General Luck's camp, and the real business of the manœuvres commenced on Monday, when Colonel Palmer with three brigades fell back on Wazirabad representing the rear-guard of an army, while Colonel Lance with a similar force endeavours to intercept his retreat. These operations promised to be most interesting, as practically every cavalry regiment in and some few out of the Presidency had representatives present.

In the assault-of-arms held at the camp the results of the competitions are published. The final ties will in all cases be run off before Prince Albert Victor. The revolver competition for British officers was won by Lieutenant Sykes, Queen's Bays, with nineteen points, the prize being a handsome silver cup presented by Major-General W. K. Elles. In a similar competition for native officers the first prize was taken by Ressaldar Mehrab Ali Khan, 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, Ressaldar-Major Lal Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers, being second.

The weather is very threatening, with every prospect of rain.—*Pioneer.*

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE BURMA COLUMN.

A HEAD-QUARTERS, Southern Burma Column, Rawvan, telegram of the 15th January says :—On the 13th the headmen of Tinam came in, as also Katsim, a Yokwa Chief and brother to Shwe Hlaing. It was not expected that this man would come in, as it was reported that he was the leader of the Chins in the affair of the 28th December, and had removed himself from these parts.

The Tinam headman admitted that three men from Thetta passed near his village on the 12th. One he knew to be Rakwe. He said this must have been the man who killed Lieutenant Foster. The Tinam people were asked why they did not arrest the four Thetta men : they replied that they had not then tendered their submission to us, and had received no orders from Yokwa about making arrests. They deny having taken the coolie's head near Choungkwa, and said that the Bondwa people had taken it. Their submission was accepted, and they were told that the next shot fired from the south would be the signal for the burning of their village.

On the 14th one of the Political Officer's interpreters, Nawlon, was sent to call the headmen of Thetta. He has returned, and reports that three of them were coming in and came as far as Pomlan, when they were overtaken by messengers from Thetta and asked not to come on. They were told that three men had returned to the village after shooting Lieutenant Foster. On this they took alarm and went back.

A messenger who has just returned from Tashon Ywama says that the Tashons entirely rejected the Chief Commissioner's terms, and adds that they will pay neither the fine of Rs. 10,000 nor the yearly tribute. However, when he got to Sihoung they sent after him to say they wished to reconsider their decision. He told them he could not return without orders. They will have an opportunity of talking to us when we go on from Haka : meanwhile the progress is very slow, and it is doubtful if we shall get to Haka by the 1st February.

To-day there are over 120 Chins working at the sheds outside this village for the new post of Rawvan. They are a dirty miserable lot, with bad tools and nothing like as good workmen as the Burmans.

17*th January.*—The second party of the Borderers marched in here yesterday, and took over the new huts built for us by the Chins outside the village. This camp is situated on an excellent site, and is preferable to the village for many reasons. There is a splendid water-supply running continually close by, and troughs have been placed for the mules to drink out of. All troops passing in future will be located here and not in the village.

Lieutenant-Colonel King-Harman, with the head-quarters of the Gurkhas, came in to-day. All move to-morrow against Yokwa, where it is hoped our advance will not be opposed and that sheds of some sort will be ready for us. The Sappers have completed the road to within a mile or two of Yokwa, and have not been interfered with so far. The Chins of this and the adjoining villages have been working for us as coolies at four annas a day, and they are gradually becoming more reconciled to our presence here.—*Pioneer.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight in Bandora House. All are cordially invited to attend.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. T. Blaney presiding. The following gentlemen were also present :—Major Selby, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabrajee, M. N. Banajee, K. M. Shroff, M. B. Bharbhaya, and Fazulbhoy Visram.

ENHANCED RATES TO CONTRACTORS.

The committee further considered resolution of the Corporation, dated 10th instant, as under, with reference to the proposal to allow enhanced rates to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., contractor for the Tansa Water Works duct :—That the proposition be referred back to the Standing Committee with a request that they should state the increase in the total cost which would be occasioned by the increased rates, and also the reasons for the recommendation they have made.

Some of the members were of opinion that discussion on the matter should be postponed, but it was eventually agreed to proceed with the matter. A precis on the subject was then read in which it was stated :—The cost of constructing the line of Tansa duct from the Tansa dam to Ghatkopar, arrived at by the application of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell & Co.'s tendered rates to the approximate quantities of the Engineer, was Rs. 42,00,000, or Rs. 6,60,000 less than that arrived at by the application of the rates of the next lowest tender. Applying Messrs. Walsh, Lovett Mitchell & Co.'s rates to the revised quantities prepared by the Engineer in last November, the cost comes to Rs. 48,22,000, or about 6¼ lakhs in excess of the cost arrived at the time the tenders were received. More than Rs. 2,00,000 of this excess is due to the substitution of tunnels for conduit and to the extension of the Bassein Creek bridge. The substitution and extensions were made with the consent of the contractors and were to their advantage. The estimated cost, at contract rates of the excess of tunnelling, is Rs. 3,42,540. The length of conduit which has been saved by the extensions and substitution of tunnels is about 8,000 lineal feet, the cost of which at contract rates is Rs. 1,60,000. The excess in cost caused by the substitution of tunnels is therefore Rs. 1,82,540. The extension of the Bassein Creek bridge costs Rs. 33,000. This work saves about Rs. 2,000 in embankments, so that the net increase on this account may be taken at Rs. 31,000. The total increase, therefore, due to tunnel extensions and substitutions and to the bridge extension would be Rs. 2,13,540. Deducting this from the revised estimates of the cost of the works made in November, 1889, namely, Rs. 48,22,000, the balance would be Rs. 46,08,403, or Rs. 4,08,460, or less than 10 per cent. above the estimate which was arrived at when Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, and Mitchell's tender was compared with the other tenders.

The reason for the substitution of tunnels in some places for conduits was that it was considered safer to drive short tunnels here and there, instead of carrying the conduit round in contour on the scarped face of the hills. The extension of the bridge-work was determined on, because it was found that the natural ground on the north of bridge No. 3 was not of a nature to sustain the heavy embankment it would have to carry.

On the 18th of November last, the necessity for supplementing the present Vehar supply was urged on the Corporation, and it was determined to carry out the Pawai scheme. This scheme is sufficient to render Vehar safe for the maximum draw-off through the present 32-in. and 24-in. mains with an average rainfall, and if Vehar had been full at the beginning of last November, it would have sufficed to prevent all fear of a water-famine before 1893. But Vehar was not full. On the contrary, it was so far depleted that, in spite of the provision of the additional supply from Pawai, there is the contingency depending entirely on the rainfall, which is still unknown, of a deplorable scarcity of water in the hot season of 1891, if the rainfall this year, 1890, be a minimum one. In that case an average rainfall in 1891 would only place matters in a very poor position for 1892, and hence the importance of pressing on the Tansa Works for March 1892. Sewer flushing is also demanding more, and this demand cannot be responded to. So long as a portion of the city must depend on intermittent supply, the risk of serious consequences from fires is much greater, and the loss through one fire might more than equal the additional expenditure on Tansa. The maximum supply which can be drawn through the existing Vehar and Tulsi mains is only 16 gallons per head per day on the present population, which is quite insufficient to afford a satisfactory supply. There should be at least 24 gallons per head per day, and more is desirable. This means an addition required, at present, of 8 million of gallons per day, and there will be a further annual increase in demand equal to three-quarter million gallons daily, or, say, two million gallons per day more than at present, before March 1892, which makes a total of ten million of gallons more required by March 1892. It should further be noted that it is at present quite impossible to respond to the greatly increased demand in the hot season, because the full supply is only just sufficient to prevent serious inconvenience in the cold season. After careful consideration of the above conditions and in view of the paramount importance of adopting the best means possible for obviating the occurrence of a water-famine, the majority of the Standing Committee arrived at the conclusion that, under the circumstances the best course was to recommend the Corporation to sanction the following arrangements:—(*a.*) That insistence on the penalty clause be waived till 1st March 1892. (*b.*) That, subject to the contractor waiving all claim to bonus on completion of tunnels according to the terms of their present contract, similar bonus provisions be made applicable to the completion of the whole work prior to March 1, 1892. (*c.*) That, for the balance of the work remaining to be done the contractors be paid in respect of certain items at the increased rates as per revised schedule. (*d.*) That provided the contractors complete the work by 1st March, 1892, and then only, they be allowed the revised rates in respect of the quantities of similar items already executed. (*e.*) That except for the above modification the original contract remain intact. And further that, subject to the acceptance of these terms by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, and Mitchell, the Commissioner be authorised to advance to the contractors upon the security of their plant (the security to be approved by the Municipal solicitors), half the amount so payable in respect of items already executed, and that, in repect of work still to be executed, payments of the enhanced rates be made monthly, subject to the rate of progress being approved by Mr. Clerke. The contractors, in their letter of 25th November, declared that these terms were totally inadequate and declined to accept them as they stood. They wrote further on the 29th of the same month to this effect, and on the 5th December Mr. Hall again attended the meeting of the Standing Committee, when the following resolution was passed : —"That, with reference to the verbal request now made by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, and Mitchell, the contractors for the Tansa Water Works duct, the bonus payable under their contract should be payable to the contractors on the completion of the tunnel works instead of on the completion of the whole of the works, Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Mitchell be referred to the reply already given by the Municipal Commissioner to the contractors that there can be no deviation from the terms of the Committee's resolution No. 5165, dated 27th ultimo." For some time after this, Mr. Hall was incapacitated, through a severe illness, which has since obliged him to go to Europe, from attending to business, but before he left he wrote on the 2nd January to the Municipal Commissioner, asking him to inform the Standing Committee that the contractors were willing to accept the terms which the committee were prepared to recommend to the Corporation for its sanction.

During the reading of the document Major Selby remarked that he noticed they were giving the contractors more than the second lowest tender. He added that he was certain they could not complete the work within the time required.

It was resolved that the precis should be sent on to the Corporation, as the views of the Standing Committee on the matter.

After transacting some further business, the Committee adjourned.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN OFFICIAL IN GUJERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The accounts that have appeared in the columns of the *Gujarati* regarding the gross insult offered by an Assistant Collector to the corpse of a Brahmin woman are so painful, that Government are bound to inquire into the case. In the meantime it is high time that the leading Hindus should meet and take counsel together, for no time should be lost in taking the necessary steps for insuring that justice be done.

Being of another zilla, I do not know personally the unhappy victims ; however my sympathies are entirely with them, and I beg to offer, if necessary, my professional services *gratis* should the institution of legal proceedings be decided upon.—Yours, &c.,

A HIGH COURT PLEADER.

Bombay, 22nd January.

WE hear that there is a good deal of small-pox in Sattara town, and that some of the residents in the camp were also attacked.

THE MHOW POST OFFICE CASE.

AT the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Mhow, before Colonel W. S. Peat, the case of Empress of India *vs.* Ramanand, Postman, was proceeded with on Tuesday last. In this case Ramanand, Postman, was charged, under section 48 of Act XIV of 1866, for appropriating alleged postal articles, &c., Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory assisted the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default of which to undergo a further imprisonment for six months. The particulars will appear from the following :—

Col. E. Cunningham, District Staff Officer, son of George Cunningham, Christian, age 54 years : I recognise the cards and letter. (Exhibit A.) I posted them at the Mhow post office. They were stamped in my office and sent down by the peon. This was either on the first or second Wednesday in December last.

No cross-examination. Gokuldass, son of Sunderji, caste Bhatia, religion Hindu, age 33 years : I am a Chinaware merchant. The photographs produced are of me and my family. They were taken here, and Tomolo who took them said he would send them to me from Harda. He wrote to me and said he had sent them. I inquired at the post office, and they said they had not come.

No cross-examination. Altap Hossain, son of Karamat Hossain, caste Shaikh, religion Mussalman, age 32 years : I am post master here. I have been so for 6 years ; the accused was head postman. During the last 6 months he has been working in the office. He had to open and shut bags registered and others and sort vernacular letters. Col. Grieg, 7th Bombay Infantry, complained to me in December that some letters he had posted had not reached. Col. Hall also lodged a similar complaint. Col. Grieg subsequently sent me a complaint in writing (Ex. C.) I forwarded Ex. C. to the superintendent at Mhow. The packet of letters (Ex. D.) are some for Mhow and some for outstations, such as Dhar. They must have come through Mhow post office. The letters, Ex. E., bear the Mhow stamp, and were received at this post office. The accused was entitled to sell postage stamps.

No cross-examination. Mr. John Fernandez, son of F. Fernandez, religion Catholic Christian, age 30 years : I am Deputy Inspector of Police at Mhow. I searched accused's house on the night of 31st December 1889. His house is in the compound of the Mhow post office. Mr. Schonneman and Mr. Alsop of that Department were present. I found all the articles before the court in the house, including Exs. A, B, D., and E. I made a list of the articles found. Ex. F. is the list. On the accused's person were some bearing letters. Two half notes of Rs. 20 and 10 and a number of crossed stamps and photos (Ex. G.) I found in his box with the cloth produced (Ex. H.) with a number of crossed stamps sticking to it. Jumna, a policeman brought the partially burnt envelope (Ex. I.) to me with Rs. 2. He said accused had offered him money to be allowed to destroy some and remove others from his house. I took all the property to the post office and kept it under seal.

By the Court.—The most of the property was in a locked box of which accused had the key. Some torn papers (Ex. J.) were found buried. I also found ashes with partly burnt paper in them.

Jumna, son of Marlee, caste Kahar, religion Hindu, age 30 years : I am a constable in the Mhow police, I know accused. I was present when his house was searched : the property before the court was found there. He was trying to burn Ex. J. I took it from him and he gave me the Rs. 2 produced, and asked me to allow him to throw away two bundles which were in the house. I gave them to the Inspector Fernandez.

No cross-examination. The examination of accused person Ramanand, son of Kanairam, caste Brahmin, occupation head postman, by the Court :

I reside at cantonment of Mhow.

How did the property before the Court come into your possession ?—Some one must have put it there to spite me.

Charge—I, Walter Scott Peat, hereby charge you, Ramanand, son of Kanairam, as follows :—That you on or about the 31st day of December 1889 at Mhow cantonment had in your possession a quantity of letters, post cards, 'Xmas cards, and stamps, which, as a Post official, you had fraudulently appropriated and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 48 of the P. O. Act, and within the cognizance of this court. I hereby direct that you be tried on the said charge.

(Sd.) W. Peat, Cantonment Magistrate.

2—How say you,—Ramanand, son of Kanairam ? Are you guilty or not guilty of the charge now read to you ? The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he knew nothing of the matters.

Sd.—W. Peat, Cantonment Magistrate.

The prisoner is charged under section 48 of the Post Office Act. There can be no doubt regarding the guilt of the accused. A great deal of the property found has not been identified, but what has been recognized is sufficient to prove the case. His defence that the articles had been put in his house by some private enemy is very feeble. Some of the property was in a box of which he had the key, and some was on his person. The offence is a serious one and merits an exemplary punishment. The property before the Court (with the exception of the exhibits which may be still required) to be handed over to the Post office authorities.

The Court finds that Ramanand, son of Kanairam, is guilty of the charge.

The Court directs that Ramanand son of Kanairam undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years and pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default of which to undergo a further period of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Rs. 2 given by accused to witness police constable Jumna to be attached in part payment of the fine imposed.—*Eastern Herald.*

THE CALCUTTA MAHOMEDAN JUDGE.

A MEETING of the principal Mahomedan residents of Surat was held at the Daria Mehel of Bakhshi Mir Azimudin Khan Saheb on Sunday last, when amongst others were present :—Nawab Mir Ghulam Babakhan Saheb Bahadur, Bhakhshe Mir Azimudin Khan Saheb, Mian Saheb Ibrahim Safiudin, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Bahadur, Nawab Mahomed Yakut Khan of Sachin, Mir Jafar Alikhan, Mir Masum Alikhan, Mir Muzaffar Husen Khan, Mr. Nanu Mian B. Shaikh, Mir Afzaludin Khan, Sayed Nurudin Khan Rafai, Mian Saheb Safiudin, Bakhshi Mir Sadrudin Khan, Mr. Abdul Husen Abdulali Muchala, Moulvi Mahomed Kazim, Capain Ghulam Ahmed, Shaikh Serajudin, Sayed Sakaf, Sayed Kamrudin, Mulla Abdul Kadur, Mallam Shaikh Ahmed, Mian Mahmud Misre, Sayed Kutub Saheb, Mian Abdulla Umar, Nakhuda Usmanbhai, Mian Samadbhai Misri, Moulvi Abdul Hamid, Munshi Abdul Karim, Khaja Nizamudin, Seth Abdul Rahman, Seth Kadurbhai, Munshi Ghulam Husen, Moulvi Sayed Ahmed, Munshi Mahomed Umar, Mian Ahmed, Sayed Amir Ali Hakim, Sayed Ahmed Alikadri, Mr. Ghulam Yasin, Mir Kumrudin, Mir Muinudin, Mr. Jamaludin, Mir Ruh Alla, and others. Nawab Mir Ghulam Baba Khan Saheb Bahadur presided.

The chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, said : We have met here for the purpose of expressing our gratifications on the boon conferred on the Mahomedans of India by our benign Government by the appointment, as Judge of the Calcutta High Court of the Hon'ble Moulvi Sayed Amir Ali Saheb Bahadur, M.A., C.I.E., Some time ago our benign Government conferred on him the title of the Companion of the Indian Empire, which was also a matter of gratification to us. As secretary of the National Mahomedan Association, he had done a great deal for, and endeared himself to the Mahomedans of India, and his appointment as Judge of Calcutta High Court will be learnt by the Mahomedan community at large with great satisfaction. (Applause.)

Mir Masum Alikhan proposed, and Mir Afzaludin seconded, that a letter signed by the chairman, on behalf of the Mahomedans of the Surat District, be addressed to the Hon'ble Moulvi Sayed Amir Ali Saheb Bahadur, M.A., C.I.E., congratulating him on his appointment as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and wishing him all success in his new career.

It was proposed by Mr. Nanu Mian that an address, signed by the gentlemen present at this meeting on behalf of the Mahomedans of the Surat district, be submitted by the president to his Excellency the Most Hon'ble Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, conveying ourdeep gratitude for the appointment on the bench of the High Court of Calcutta of the Hon. Moulvi Syed Amir Ali Saheb Bahadur, who by his scholarship, learning, and experience, and his services to Government and to our nation, is pre-eminently fitted for the post, and his appointment has caused universal satisfaction, amongst us, who feel honoured in the honor which has been conferred upon him. Mir Jafar Ali Khan, in seconding, dwelt at some length on the sterling virtues of the Hon'ble Moulvi Sayed Amir Ali Saheb, and read the translation of the address which was unanimously approved, signed by the members present, and handed over for transmission to the chairman.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Bahadur next proposed, and Khan Saheb Abdul Husein Abdul Ali Muchala seconded, that this meeting places on record its grateful thanks for the very valuable services rendered to the Mahomedan population of India by the Hon'ble Moulv Sayed Amir Ali Saheb in furthering the cause of education and general interest of the Mahomedans while he was secretary to the National Mahomedan Association, and that the Mahomedans of this place are gratified to learn that the Hon'ble Raja Sayed Amir Hasan Saheb Bahadur, C.I.E., has accepted the post of the secretary vacated by the Hon'ble Moulvi Sayed Amir Ali Saheb.

All the resolutions were carried with acclamation.

THE STUDY OF BOTANY.

MR. G. CARSTENSEN, Graduate of Horticulture, R.D.C. Agr., Copenhagen, and Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, has issued a leaflet entitled "How to facilitate the Study of Botany." In this he writes :—

In his "Address to Students of Botany," lately published in the Natural History Society's journal, Mr. A. K. Nairne has attempted to indicate a way by which the study of botany, or at least the knowledge of common Indian plants, might be facilitated. Though the originator of the proposed system was no less a person than the celebrated philosopher, Jean Jacques Rousseau, the system as explained by the author of the address is very deficient, and a closer examination of its details will easily convince the botanist that such a limited definition of characteristic features, peculiar to species, genera, and even natural orders, as those mentioned in the address, are likely to do much more harm than good, and give rise to serious mistakes. Thus the author remarks, that if a plant with this kind of flower (didynamous, or two-powered) is a tree, it must probably belongs to *bignoniaceae*, which very characteristic and distinct order he defines as often being large trees with ample leaves and large flowers, and often pod-like fruits, easily recognised by their vernacular names, but he omits to mention the frequent presence of pinnate (finned) leaves ; the constant presence of the peculiar bilamellate (two-plated) stigma (scar), and frequently winged seeds, by which any plant belonging to this order may be easily recognised. Following the author, at least one tree, which is very common in the Konkan, *gmelina arborea*, except for its vernacular name, ought to belong to *bignoniaceae*, whereas it does not require more than ordinary botanical knowledge to recognise it as belonging to *verbenaceae*, of which order the author simply says that it is not clearly defined, often trees and shrubs. Similar examples might be cited of other misleading statements too evident to avoid being noticed by the botanist. I have, however, no intention of criticising a paper attempting the praiseworthy object of facilitating the study of botany, an object to which I hope by the present paper to contribute my humble share.

Regarding botany as a science, and not only as a knowledge of names, a pleasant entertainment, or a feeble kind of sport, it may be said, as of all sciences that a little knowledge is worse than no knowledge at all ; and I cannot help considering it wrong to attempt to popularise it by considerably curtailing its general principles and omitting important significant facts. Only the thoroughly instructed student will arrive to that climax of wisdom, where he with the Greek philosopher admits that he knows comparatively nothing, the only true inducement to an irresistible craving for further knowledge.

Now botany is not a popular science, though it certainly deserves to be so. Only by the aid of this very interesting branch of Natural History do we learn to know the source of most of our articles of food, the raw materials of most industries, and the remedies for our diseases, &c., &c. ; while a closer study of the details will show us the most wonderful organizations, the most perfect designs, and the most ingenious structures and contrivances, and nowhere, perhaps, is the greatness of creation more apparent and deeper impressed. The first great branch of botany, is descriptive botany, or the knowledge of the exterior features of plants, which is the only branch of botany that ever can be popular as a study, while the more intricate branches, known as anatomy and physiology, require the aid of the microscope, and a considerable knowledge of natural philosophy and chemistry to enable the student to comprehend their details ; and must therefore necessarily for ever remain the property of a selected few. Descriptive or systematic botany is doubtless the most important for all practical purposes, and no attempts should be left untried to facilitate the study of this knowledge. Among the numerous attempts which have been made with this object in view, none are more important than the arrangement or grouping of plants in definite orders or families, specified by peculiar features of the plant or parts of the plant. Here we must distinguish between artificial and natural systems the first relating to a single peculiarity only the last to the general feature of plants. Among artificial systems the only one which is important, and has ever been popular is the Linnæan arrangement, in which the classes and orders are defined by the number and character of the sexual organs. It has the great advantage of being easily comprehended, and of being very useful for all practical purposes, but of late its popularity has greatly decreased, because it has the great drawback of leading to a superfluous knowledge of plants, without furthering science, and easily causing serious mistakes and leading to wrong conclusions. The natural systems require a great deal more of study, and cannot be mastered without an almost perfect knowledge of descriptive botany. The founder of the natural arrangement of plants was a Frenchman, A. de Jussieu, and so clear and excellent was his system that the alterations made by De Candolle, Endlicher, Lindley, Bentham and Hooker, Baillon, &c., are merely a consequence of the enormously increased number of species now known to science as compared with Jussieu's period of life, or they are attempts at sub-divisions into more comprehensive groups, of which several, for instance that proposed by the great botanist, Professor Lindley, have proved too artificial, or to be founded on such minute details that they are unserviceable for practical purposes. The system now generally accepted, at least in the British possessions, is that laid down in Bentham and Hooker's General Rantarums, but even yet at this period of advanced science, plants still exist which cannot easily be referrred to any of the natural orders, without being sufficiently character- istic to justify the establishment of a new separate order, and it is probable that owing to the origin of the different forms of plants, by gradual alterations, as indicated by Darwin, there will always be found intermediate links and doubtful forms that will baffle any attempt at a complete classification. Even in such a large and well-defined class as *decotyledons* (two-seed-leaved), we find exceptions in the peculiar features, as the one-seed-leaved *cylamen*, and in *cuscuta*, without any seed-leaves at all.

All these attempts at facilitating the study of botany are very useful for anybody acquainted with a preliminary knowledge of botany, but do not give any assistance to the layman who intends pursuing the study, but to his or her disgust finds that before finding out the name of a plant or the order to which it belongs, he must work through a number of more or less unintelligible terms, which are too often a stumbling-block for the would-be student of botany. My experience has also taught me that the study of botany is far more popular in the northern countries of the Continent than in the far-stretching British possessions, and I cannot help thinking that this fact must be chiefly attributed to the difference in the botanical terminology. While the terms used in English works on botany are too frequently quite unintelligible for the layman, because they are in most cases Anglicised-Latin words, the terms used by German and Danish authors are generally easily comprehended, because they are translated into the mother-language, refer to objects of daily life, or are derived from the language itself. Though I am not an Englishman, I think I have a sufficient knowledge of the language to rest assured of the possibility of substituting English, or at least English, sounding words, for the modern botanical terms, and in many cases I find that such terms really do exist, but are sparsely used.

Convinced as I am that a reform of the more unintelligible terms would serve the purpose of facilitating and popularising the study of botany more than anything else, I venture to propose that the botanical committee of this Society be requested to revise the existing terminology and to substitute English and intelligible terms for the more unintelligible ones.

In order, however, to show that my project need not meet with serious obstacles, I shall take a few examples of commonly used terms and suggest English substitutes for them.

The natural arrangement of plants consists of two large divisions—

Phanerogams, or "Flower-plants."
Crytogamous plants, or "Spore-plants."

"Flower-plants" are again divided into—
Dicotyledons, or "Two-seed-leaved."
Monocotyledons, or "One-seed leaved."

The "Two-seed-leaved" in—
Angiosperms, or "Seed-vessel-plants."
Gymnosperms, or "Naked-seed plants."

The "Two-seed-leaved" are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Polypetalæ, Eleutheropetalæ, or "Free-crown leaved," with the groups—
Thalamifloræ, "Top-flowered."
Discifloræ "Disc-flowered."
Calycifloræ "Cup-flowered."
(*b*) Gamopetalæ, "Entire crowned."
(*c*) Apetalæ, "Crownless."

(*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

IN the races for 13-3 galloways, where the terms are weight for age and inches, a 13-3 aged galloway will carry 9 stone, raised as per terms specified in the race.

THE GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

THE *Manchester Guardian* of the 30th ult. writes :—We have had occasion lately to direct attention to various gratifying indications of rapidly growing native appreciation of the advantages of railways in India. The passenger traffic has been increasing at a great rate. The agitation for the construction of a lateral line from the North-Western Railway to Pachpadra, to connect with a branch of the Rajputana and Malwa system, is not restricted to the ambitious European merchants of Kurrachee ; it has been warmly supported by the native communities distributed over what is known as the Scinde desert and by the native States concerned. And, still more recently, a native association has pressed on the attention of the Indian Government the desirableness of at least a section of the extension of the Ghodhra branch line from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway—already actually sanctioned, though at the same time indefinitely postponed—being constructed, pending the development of sufficient courage in the India Office to complete this connection also with the Rajputana and Malwa system. It will be observed that these typical schemes are all for feeder railways. India already possesses great trunk lines leading to all the great ports ; but between these main arteries of traffic there are vast areas which are still unprovided with adequate facilities for making use of the advantages thus brought, so to speak, within view. The development of prosperity and agricultural activity along the course of these great railways makes their position all the more tantalising to the villages, towns, and States which are still restricted to primitive and costly means of transport. The advantages which they would fain possess are only just beyond their reach. In order to meet their requirements it is not necessary to construct great and risky lines putting them in connection with independent ports ; all that is needed is that they should be "hitched on" to the existing great highways by comparatively inexpensive and easily constructed branches. And the matter is not less important from another point of view. It so happens that what would be for the good of the merely local native communities would be not less conducive to the general good. All the world over—except in the India Office—the desirableness of rapidly following up the construction of trunk railways by the construction of "feeder" lines has been practically recognised. In this country, on the Continent, and especially, in the United States—where, as in India, a vast area has to be crossed in the first instance—there has been ceaseless activity in endeavouring to spread the initial cost of the trunk lines over a wide area by making their earning power as far-reaching as possible. Only in India has the policy of sparing the penny after spending the pound been adopted. Having spent money freely in the construction of railways for administrative and military purposes—and we are not in the least disposed to condemn this policy,—having given recklessly generous guarantees to private capitalists for the construction of the most expensive parts of a comprehensive net work, on the principle of taking all the losses and giving all the profits, the Indian authorities have become increasingly cautious and increasingly niggardly just when every additional outlay means a diminution of their liabilities to guaranteed shareholders and an increase of their own revenue.

Perfectly unmistakable evidence of the short-sightedness, not to say the downright financial folly, of this unstatesman-like timidity was given by the chairman of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company in his speech at the proprietors' meeting the other day. Twenty years ago the Company's line was 308 miles long. Its gross revenue was £445,391 (taking the rupee at 1s. 10d.), and its net revenue was £130,908, equivalent to 1¼ per cent per annum on the capital, which then amounted to £7,483,489. The number of ordinary passengers carried (excluding season ticket holders) was 1,698,951, and, exc

miles of metre-gauge railways could be added to the commercial lines of India for an annual interest liability of a million sterling. Even if the railways did not earn a penny, this would be the extent of the loss. The lines in any case would increase the land revenue and the exportable produce which offsets the loss by exchange. But who can suppose, after the experiences of the past, that such an addition to the commercial system of India would not by its own direct earnings much more than provide for the paltry risk incurred? Clearly all who are interested in the welfare of India and of British commerce with India should insist on a prompt reversal of the too timid policy of the India Office, and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in particular should lose no time in urging this matter forward. There is one other consideration which makes the present appear to be pre-eminently the time for action. The Government cannot allow exchange again to recede to any serious extent; there is a point, which has already been almost touched, when the adoption of some remedy would become imperatively necessary. The risk as regards additional borrowings for railway purposes from any further decline, therefore may be dismissed as really outside the question. Meanwhile the value of silver in terms of gold is rising; and if it should continue to rise, as certainly seems not improbable, then, as General Trevor pointed out, "the more gold the Secretary of State now borrows the better will be his eventual bargain, as he will get more rupees for his gold now than later on, and it is with rupees that railways in India are built."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

MURDER OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SATAVA WOMAN AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who in November last convicted three of the accused of murder, and sentenced them to be hanged. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar appeared for the first accused, Mr. Shamrao Vithal for the second and third; and Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appears that the first and fourth accused are mother and son, while the second and third are Lingayet priests; and they were all charged with the murder of Gavrava, a girl about eleven years of age, the wife of one Durdunda Baslingapa. The first and fourth accused stated that the second and third killed the deceased while they stood at a distance. The Sessions Judge, in charging the jury said there could be no doubt that, on the 23rd October last, which was the first day of the Dawalee holidays, the deceased, who had been out to play with ornaments worth about Rs. 1,500 upon her, was murdered by some one for the sake of the ornaments in the house of the first and fourth accused, mother and son. The second and third accused were said to have been in the habit of visiting the house as priests. After the mid-day meal the girl went outside the house to play, and she did not return. The police and neighbours were informed, search was made that night and two following days, and about 5 p.m. on the 25th October, the naked body of the child, with a piece of cloth tied over the mouth, was found buried in a corner of the inner court-yard of the first accused's house. Immediately the first accused made a statement, and produced all the ornaments from a place of concealment in the cook-room of her house. She implicated the second and third accused while exonerating the other inmates of her own house, and accordingly the second and third were arrested. The fourth accused, although not implicated by the statement of the first accused, his mother, was implicated by the second and third accused. On his being arrested, the case was placed before a Magistrate. It was in evidence that, besides the four accused, members of Satava's family, were present at the commission of the murder, and her husband and her daughter had been examined as witnesses in the case. The Sessions Judge told the jury that it was unsafe to rely on the evidence of accomplices, unless it was substantially corroborated on material points connecting the accused persons with the offence charged. In this case, there was much corroborative evidence supplied chiefly by the thrice-repeated confessions of the first accused, the twice-repeated confessions of the second and third accused, and certain admissions made by the fourth accused. The first accused admitted from the first that she was a party to the plot to murder the girl; that she was present when the murder was committed; that she received the ornaments and clothes taken from the dead body of the girl; and that when the body was discovered, she made a clean breast of it, and produced the ornaments and clothes. According to the evidence, the second and third accused were the actual murderers and the authors of the plot. The jury unanimously found the four accused guilty of murder, recommending the fourth accused to mercy on account of his youth. The Sessions Judge sentenced the first three accused to be hanged; and the fourth accused to be transported for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the first three accused who had appealed. The fourth accused did not appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday when the following, among other matters, were heard.

RE HUNSRAJ DAMODHAR.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of a creditor, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order for the insolvent. Mr. Mankar, in applying for the order, stated that, in consequence of certain affidavits being filed on the 14th instant; his client was obliged to obtain a rule *nisi*. The affidavits alleged that the insolvent's schedule was false and fictitious, and that the accounts filed by the insolvent were not to be found in his books. His lordship remarked that all the amounts in the balance-sheet were given in round numbers, which practically rendered the schedule a bad one. Mr. Mankar said that was so owing to the opposing creditor having taken the books and written them up, which fact he did not deny. His client had not his books with him at the time the schedule was prepared, and probably some of the figures were incorrect. Mr. Starling urged that the insolvent was concealing the names of certain persons, who were responsible with him for a large portion of the debts. His lordship, after enquiring of the Official Assignee, granted an interim order for six weeks with leave to amend the schedule, and directed the insolvent to attend the Official Assignee's office each day, failing which he would not be granted any further indulgence.

RE DHONDEE BHENDOO.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh schedule. The petition was filed on the 16th December last. His lordship ordered the insolvent's attendance in Court before granting the application.

RE JAVERLAL KANIALAL.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

VISITORS' TRUE COPY.

Spent a couple of days at this hotel and found it very clean and comfortable; food good and servants obliging, and proprietor took great interest in shikar arrangements. I have often wished that a hotel such as this had been started at Lanowli. Quite satisfied with all the hotel arrangements.

(Sd.) H. F. WESTON, Esq.
From Bombay.
" E. C. I. LOVELL, Esq.,
P. & O. Company, Bombay.

Lanowli, 6th Jan.

Stayed at the Gymkhana Hotel for a few days, found the accommodation and attendance very good, and table excellent.

(Sd.) E. CANNING, Bombay.

Lanowli, 11th Jan. 1890.

Found everything here most clean and comfortable; cooking good.

(Sd.) Mr. J. H. B. and Mrs. WARNER,
From Carlton Club, London.

Lanowli, 13th Jan. 1890.

We found the Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel very comfortable and exceedingly clean, the food has been well cooked and very nicely served up. We will always be most happy to recommend our friends to this hotel, and on any other occasion we have to visit Lanowli we shall be only too glad to stay at this hotel again.

(Sd.) Mr. JAMES MURRAY,
Mrs. CONSTANCE M. MURRAY,
Bombay.

Lanowli, 19th Jan. 1890.

The hotel is situated on high ground and open to the breeze; it is well furnished and clean, indeed; far above the average hotels in this country. The table is excellent and the proprietor and servants most obliging. We wish the proprietor every success in his new venture.

(Sd.) Mr. and Mrs. F. W. STEVENS.
From Bombay.

Lanowli, 20th Jan. 1890.

Hotel very good, better than most in these parts.

(Sd.) Mr. C. MOHON,
Government Telegraph, Poona.

Lanowli, 18th Jan. 1890.

POLO IN INDIA.

Captain G. J. Younghusband, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, contributes to the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* the first of a series of articles on "Polo in India," from which we extract a few chapters. In the first of these, Captain Younghusband writes:—

The game of polo was originally adopted, I believe, from the Manipuris; and though in its present phase it is as unlike the original game as anything well can be, yet the main feature still remains—a man on a pony hitting a ball with a stick, and striving to attain a certain object. I hardly dare say who actually introduced polo into India—indeed I do not rightly know—for many claim the honour, and all on apparently undisputable grounds. The fact most probably is that the game cropped up at several places in India at much about the same time, hence the differences of opinion. The first polo club formed in India of which I can find any record was started by the late Colonel R. Stewart, then Superintendent of Cachar, in the year 1862. This club was composed chiefly of Manipuris and Planters. By the kind permission of Major-General G. Stewart, C. B., late of the Guides, a copy of the original rules of this club are given later on. The following interesting note is also furnished by General Stewart:—

I visited my brother in September 1862, and saw the game played at Cachar, and returning with sticks and balls in October of that year to Barrackpore where I was stationed, I formed a club there, where we practised for some months, when the game was taken up by some Calcutta men, who also got up a club there. The first match was played between the Barrackpore Club and the Calcutta Club, on the Calcutta Maidan early in 1863. The only members of the Barrackpore Club whose names I remember were, besides myself, Colonel Arthur Broome, Bengal Cavalry; the late Colonel J. Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry: the Hon. R. Napier (Lord Napier's eldest son); Colonel Apperly, late 15th Bengal Cavalry; a veterinary surgeon of the name of Farrell, and a Captain King, since deceased. The Calcutta players were chiefly merchants, one of whom went by the name of "Bobbie Hills," a little fellow, I think a relation of the General Hills who was in Kabul with Roberts.

On my way up to Peshawur in May 1863, I stayed a few days with my brothers at Cawnpore and Mian Mir, and at each of those places I started the game, having brought up sticks and balls for the purpose. Again, in Peshawur, during 1863-64, polo or "kangai," as it was then called, was played regularly after I had started it. . . . "Polo" is the Tibetan name of the game. I have played at Skardo with the Tibetans; they use a different stick or club. The stick now used in India is the original "kangai" stick. Bamboo balls were always used. As many as seven played on a side, two generally keeping goal. The ponies were 12-2, and the game was by no means a fast one."

From that time forth the game of polo has flourished and increased in popularity with every succeeding year, and a debt of gratitude is certainly due to the Stewart family for having contributed so largely to the introduction and incubation of this magnificent game. In northern India there is scarcely a station, however small, which is without its polo ground; and many regiments, both British and native, have a sufficient number of good players amongst their officers to make up their own game, however isolated their position may be. In Southern India, owing chiefly, I believe, to the dearness and scarcity of ponies, the game does not flourish quite so well; but still it is everywhere most popular, and wherever possible, it is played with great vigour.

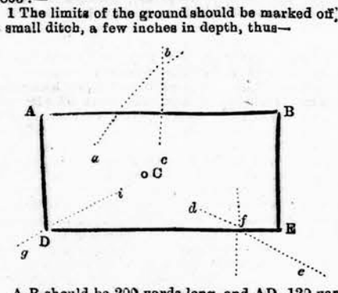
From its earliest days, up to the institution of tournaments in 1876, I believe, polo as a game of skill gradually improved, and at the same time gradually changed its character. It is barely ten years ago since we used to play on small handy ponies, and make elaborate gallery strokes, while the other seven players stood around or tittuped about waiting for their turn. This game, of course, died before the galloping game, and is now entirely obsolete in most parts of the world.

THE EARLIEST RULES.

The first club rules of which we can find any reliable record are those of the Cachar Club. They are given below *in toto*, as likely some day to prove of historic interest.

Rules of the game of "Kangjai," (the Manipuri name for polo) as determined at a meeting of the Cachar Kanjai Club held at Silchar, 1st January 1863:—

I The limits of the ground should be marked off with a small ditch, a few inches in depth, thus—



A B should be 200 yards long, and AD 120 yards.

II.—The ball should be placed at C, and one of each side endeavour simultaneously to strike it.

III.—When the ball is struck off the ground, either across the line A B or D E, as shown by the dotted line *a b*, umpires, or a bystander, should throw it on again in a direction perpendicular to A B, as marked by the dotted line *b c*.

IV.—When the ball is struck off the ground, either across the line A B or D E, as shown by the dotted line *d e*, and is beyond the goal, it is to be brought back to the point *f*, and thrown off the ground perpendicular to the side line.

V.—When the ball is struck over at any of the corners, as shown by the dotted line *i*, it is to be brought to the corner, and struck thence towards *c* by one of the side whose goal was so nearly invaded, as shown in the line i D *g*.

VI.—No player is willingly to strike either his antagonist or his antagonist's horse.

VII.—No player is to lay his hand on his antagonist or his antagonist's rein.

VIII.—Any player, when his antagonist is about to strike the ball, may strike at his antagonist's stick or hook it, but only when the ball is about to be struck, or in the neighbourhood of the ball when there is a rush.

IX.—Any player may interpose his horse before his antagonist's so as to prevent his antagonist from reaching the ball, whether in full career or at the slow pace; and this despite the immediate neighbourhood of the ball.

X.—When a stick is broken, its owner is to ride out of the ground to replace it, and on no account is anyone to run in with a stick to him.

XI.—When a stick is dropped, the rider is to dismount and pick it up himself, or one of his side may do it for him, but no outsider is to run in to do so.

XII.—When any derangement occurs in a player's horse-gear, he is likewise to ride out and have it repaired, unless he chooses to play on with it as it is, but on no account is anyone to come on to the ground to repair it.

XIII.—When any player is dismounted he is likewise to catch his own horse, to mount again, or one of his own side may catch it for him; as long as the horse runs off the ground, it may be caught by any outsider.

XIV.—In regular matches, if a player is disabled by a fall or by a hurt, or if his horse is disabled by a fall or by a hurt, so long as that fall or hurt is not occasioned by foul play of the opposite party, neither the player nor his horse are to be replaced by a fresh player or fresh horse. But if the disablement is occasioned by a blow of the adversaries' stick or otherwise, against these rules, a fresh player or a fresh horse may be substituted.

XV.—As a general rule, therefore, in regular matches no player can use fresh horses, or no horse have fresh riders.

XVI.—The game is to be commenced under a state of full preparation of both parties, so to be declared by the umpire; or, on both agreeing. All dismounted players' horses being caught and mounted, or horses and players replaced as above provided for, but no dismounting or disablement is to interfere with the course of the game when once begun.

XVII.—When the ball goes off the ground it is not immediately to be flung on again at the feet of any particular player's horse, but after a time, on to the middle of the ground, when a sufficient number of both sides are there to receive it.

XVIII.—When a player catches the ball in his hands, he can strike it towards his adversaries' goal by tossing it up and hitting it with his stick, and to give him room to do this, he can ride away to clear himself of his enemies; but he can carry the ball no nearer to his adversaries' goal than the place where he first caught it.

XIX.—No dismounted player can strike the ball while he is on foot.

XX.—Spurs and whips may be freely used, but only on the rider's own horse; to beat an adversary's horse is foul play.

XXI.—No man on foot (save dismounted riders), or dogs, or cattle, to be allowed on the ground.

XXII.—It is to be understood that no player shall be under the influence of Bhanggouja or spirituous liquors.

XXIII.—Any direct or willing act of foul play, when it shall have been so declared by the umpire or umpires, shall at once be declared to have lost the game in a regular match.

It will be seen from a comparison of the above rules with those now in vogue that the main elements of the game were much the same then as they are now. Rule IX. could not, of course, stand in the present galloping game without giving an undue amount of business to the undertaker. Rule XV. infers that it was usual for a player to use only one pony during a game; a task physically impossible for any pony in the present game. Rule XX. enacts that a rider shall use neither whip nor spurs (!) on his *neighbour's* pony. We should like to see a rule introduced in India forbidding the use of anything but dummy spurs in a tournament or match. Few men know how to use spurs, and fewer still are cool enough to use them with profit, either to themselves or their mounts, in the excitement of a tournament. Rule XXII is a quaint old rule, for which there is no necessity in these days, in which, according to Mr. Corney Grain, a new-pattern subaltern drinks nothing but lemon-squashes, and those weak.

In comparing the old game with its modern development, the main elements which will be noticed are: (1) the increase of pace; (2) the increase of the size of the ponies, and of the size of the ground; (3) and the subordination of individual play to the combined operations of a team. The old game died before the new game directly it came to a question of which was the most effective in a tournament. And though we are quite ready to acknowledge that the present system is the most paying, in fact, the only paying one in a closely-contested match, yet we cannot help thinking that polo has lost many of its former charms as a game of skill. Formerly every man in a team was a skilled player, using his stick with the freedom and ease of a racquet bat: his pony was small, and his stick long, and he could take his time over every stroke. I will not say it was unheard of to hustle a man, and the crooking of sticks was sometimes resorted to, but only as a last resource to save a goal, or at some such critical moment. There was a sort of unwritten law that though hustling and bustling were permissible, yet it was not the correct thing to habitually employ them as part of the game. When we come to look back, there certainly was a considerable amount of common sense and justice in the old view; for we have only to apply hustling and the crooking of sticks to any other game to be at once struck with its absurdity. Suppose, for instance, at cricket, the wicket-keeper were allowed to hustle the batsman—to push him over, we will say, just as he is going to hit the ball; or suppose that, in a four game of racquets, one of the partners was told off throughout the game to crook the adversaries' racquets, or to hem one of them in the corner of the court, and prevent his hitting the ball at all, it is manifest that the character of that game is quite altered, and, according to present lights, entirely spoilt. In the same way, and for the same reason, polo appears spoilt to one of the old class of players. We certainly sympathize with them a good deal, and should be glad to see, at any rate, a partial return to the old game. At present, out of a team of four men, one is told off to confine himself entirely to the suppression of the enemy's "back"; and another is told off to look after and annoy the enemy's "No. 2"; so that it comes to this, that every member of a team is either engaged in annoying someone else, or being annoyed himself, in hustling or in being hustled. It would not be fair to point out an evil, if evil it is considered, without suggesting a remedy for it. Our remedy is so sweeping that we are afraid most people will stand aghast at its radical nature. It is, in fact, to abolish hustling altogether. Of course, such a measure would entirely alter the present nature of the game, and it would take some little time to get accustomed to the change, but we feel sure that the change would be for the better, besides eliminating one of the great dangers of the game, and which is the cause directly or indirectly of many of the fatal accidents that occur.

IN PRAISE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

A Naval officer writes to the *Pall Mall Budget*:—You will play an honourable and useful part if it assists in dispelling the atmosphere of falsehood and malice, which has been allowed, has indeed been deliberately made, to collect round the Duke's name. There is no more misrepresented man in the world. He is a kind-hearted, honourable gentleman, and an officer of zeal and very unusual ability. All who know him well like him well, and admire him much. The other day you mentioned several instances of his generous kindness. Though I know of many others, every one you mentioned was unknown to me. How he ever got the character of "closeness" is unintelligible. Few people deserve it less; and the very opposite quality is what might with much more accuracy be imputed to him. Personally I am not one of his friends, and on several occasions he treated me with a harshness that was not meted out to others. But he was—unlike many other commanders—always ready to listen to a respectful explanation, and to unreservedly withdraw anything that subsequent information showed him was unmerited. This is merely mentioned as a proof that I am not simply an interested partisan. His skill in handling a fleet was described in my hearing a few days ago as "what is given to few men." Probably no admiral has ever had a more thorough acquaintance with the constructive details of all the complicated ships under his orders. His nerve, and his "eye" in the evolutionary and navigational sense, are remarkable, and his quickness in mastering a professional subject striking. One of his captains recently said to me. "If he were only rather more of a disciplinarian he would be a great man." The fact is his fault or failing is that he is not quite stern enough. This is not a very considerable failing when balanced by many undoubted fine qualities. His bitter enemies have never carried their false speaking so far as to arraign his private life, the purity of which is untainted. Surrounded by officers, men whose conversation is perhaps just a little free, no one who has associated with him can fail to have been struck with the persistence with which he courteously but firmly refused to countenance obscenities or even *doubles-entendres*. His graceful and affectionate but far from philandering courtesy to his wife, and his attention to his children, are very pleasant to observe. The explanation of the virulence with which he has been attacked is possibly to be found in his want of sympathy with the "vulgar rich," the bumptious *parvenus* who, because they have somehow or other accumulated wealth, think that everything and everybody should give way to them. It is most likely that to belong to the Primrose League, to talk harshly of the "lower classes" (the *parvenu's* favourite phrase), and to revel in the perusal of the malignantly mendacious paragraphs of *Truth* would not necessarily be a passport to the Duke's friendship or intimacy. He has a good deal of the shyness of a naval officer and the aversion to self-advertisement which, even in these days, is fortunately still to be found among sailors. He is well seconded by the very remarkable woman to whom he is married. This Princess, whose high intellectual capacity is generally admitted, is a person of noble spirit and great liberality of mind. As a wife, a mother, and a mistress of a house, she is a bright example to her sex; and her kindness to those with whom she is brought in contact was not exaggerated in your "interview" with the ex-policeman. One day after your article had appeared an officer who had served with him said in my hearing: "But for the Sultan's case, the Duke's command of the Mediterranean would have been the first for a long time which has passed without accident." It was an abominable thing to try and fix the responsibility for the Sultan's accident upon him. No such attempt—under anything like the same conditions, though they have often occurred—has ever been made to make the Commander-in-Chief responsible. But his malignant detractors chose to try and violate the well-established law of naval responsibility in order to do him a mischief. Even then, had he done what many other admirals would have done, and have done—namely, gone on with his routine duty and delegated to some one else the work of recovering the wreck—we should probably have heard little of his name. But his zeal would not let him sit still. This was to have been expected by those who know his activity, and the thoroughly English spirit of which, as many of us venture to think, he is justly proud.

Emile Zola says he has three more books to write in the series which has made so much noise in the world, after which he means to write plays. He admits that he has thus far been a failure as a playwright, but says: "Dramatic composition amuses me, and I intend to keep at it."

The Emperor William is in future to appear at great reviews and at State functions, when he is on horseback, mounted on a magnificent Arab which has been presented to him by the Sultan, and which, like the steed of Mr. Horatio Sparkins, would be invaluable to a smart undertaker, as it is entirely black, without a single speck. The horse is being trained as a charger for the Emperor, but it is only to be brought out on really full dress occasions.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD.

The *Native Opinion* says:—Our Parsi friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Justice Birdwood, who has just returned from his privilege leave, has been appointed Judge of the Parsi Matrimonial Court in succession to the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Those who preceded Mr. Justice Birdwood as judges of that court have done their task to their own satisfaction and that of the community in whose interest the court is founded. That Mr. Justice Birdwood possesses all the qualifications so necessary for such a responsible post is no doubt an uncalled for remark, but then the knowledge that they have such a person in Mr. Birdwood will not be a small matter for congratulation to those who may not happen to know him. Almost all the nominations to high and responsible places by Lord Reay have been exceptionally happy, and the present one reflects great credit both upon the appointee and on the appointer.

THE LATE SIR MICHAEL WESTROPP.

The *Native Opinion* says:—Sir Michael Westropp came to this country as a barrister, and was on the bench of the local High Court for 19 years during the last 12 of which he was the Chief Justice. Those who were associated with the deceased gentleman, either as colleagues or as practitioners, will never forget the great courtesy he always displayed towards them. It may, indeed, be said that Sir Michael's name will be always associated with the administration of justice in this Presidency. He had to work at a time when much of the personal law he administered was unsettled, but his research was so vast and his ability so great, that before he retired he had removed almost the whole of that uncertainty. Some judgments of his are indeed masterpieces of judicial exposition of legal principles and will always serve as distinct landmarks in the history of law. The pleaders especially owe very much to Sir Michael. He always endeavoured to raise their status, and their present position in the profession is chiefly due to the fostering care he bestowed upon them. To juniors Sir Michael was a great benefactor. For them he had always a word of encouragement and advice.

The *Indian Spectator* affirms:—Chisholm Anstey, we know, who stood in awe of no one else, respected Westropp, not because both were Irishmen, but because his courage failed him in the presence of one who, as he well knew, was determined to vindicate the dignity of the bench against anything, in word or deed, approaching to insolence. Sir M. Westropp never had at the Bar a large business, for nature never intended to make an orator of him. He was *par negotiis*; no orator, as Brutus was. But sound, practical good sense was his claim to public support. On the bench he was a Judge in every sense of the word, a thorough master of work, kind and courteous to all, without favour or affection. The breath of suspicion never lighted upon him as to any doubtful procedure. His never ceasing solicitude to suppress the demoralising practices of the persons hovering about courts of justice has not yet been forgotten; and in this respect, his retirement was an irreparable loss to the Bar. His hospitality to men in practice, whom he knew to be an honour to the profession, is still felt. There is one more trait in his fine character. His private life was without a stain.

The *Gujerati* says:—As remarked by Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Michael Westropp was a storehouse of learning acquired by continuous labour extending over a series of years. His success as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court was, in our opinion, due to the fact that he was a practising barrister for a long period, to his striking independence of character, as much as to his deep learning and marvellous patience. His judgments are masterpieces of profound legal scholarship, luminous argument and wide research. As is so well acknowledged by Sir Raymond West in West and Buhler's Digest, Sir Michael's exposition of many difficult questions of Hindu law will always command universal admiration. At a time when government as well as the people needed to be impressed with the dignity and independence of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, the late Chief Justice succeeded by his force of character in convincing the public that the High Court was an impartial and unflinching dispenser of justice, as between the Crown and the subjects and between the subject and the subject. He always treated the members of the Bar with unvarying respect and as was acknowledged by Mr. Inverarity, was generous enough to encourage rising practitioners.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—Sir Michael Westropp was a man of great ability, and his judgments were distinguished for their learning, accuracy of reasoning, and profundity of research. He laboured sometimes too long, over his judgments, keeping the suitors in anxious suspense for months. But when he came out with them, it was invariably found that his exposition of law and evidence was incontrovertible. His pronouncements bore the stamp of authority about them. He was a shrewd, as well as a learned judge, who was proof against the sophistry of contending lawyers. He was, moreover, credited with the possession, in a remarkable degree, of caustic wit which he had a way of uttering with the blandest of smiles. His death has caused regret, although he has passed away at a very advanced age. He never had much sympathy with natives, but they nevertheless fully appreciated his merits as a lawyer. He came out to India thirty-six years ago, and then he had been fourteen years in practice in England. His beginning career was one of hard struggles, but he fought his way up by dint of hard labour, and lived long to enjoy the fruits of his eminence. He belonged to a past generation, almost all his contemporaries at the Bar having passed away long before him. He was a great lawyer, and it is not often that we may see the like of him on the bench of our High Court.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—Altogether, the report and the speeches made at the annual general meeting on Wednesday last were creditable; and we congratulate Sir Frank Adam on the well deserved encomiums which the members have passed on him. The Mayor of Whitington is still remembered in English history for having had thrice thrust on him the honour of the first citizenship of London. But Sir Frank Adam seems to have in a way surpassed that historical entity. And he may well be proud of his laurels that far away from his native home, he has so far applied himself not only to his business proper but to public interests generally as to have deserved the confidence of his brother merchants, in six times electing him successively the Chairman of a body with the glorious traditions of a half century. It is to be hoped that the Associated Chambers will welcome this six times chairman of the Bombay Chamber and found for him a seat at their board to avail themselves of his ripe experience and knowledge as the *facile princeps* of many a Bombay merchant who has contributed to achieve for the Bombay Chamber the enviable position it occupies to-day. We wish Sir Forbes Adam increasing prosperity and an increasing career of usefulness in his native home, and that he may be long spared to take the same active interests in India's commercial and financial affairs as he has done during his successful career as the leading member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The *Gujerati* says:—The annual report of the local Chamber of Commerce deals with more than twenty distinct subjects to which it is impossible to render full justice this week. Sir Frank Forbes Adam dwelt upon twelve important topics out of them with his usual lucidity and confidence. The very satisfactory record of work done during the last six years during which Sir Frank Forbes Adam had the good fortune to be elected chairman of the Chamber—an honour hitherto never conferred upon any one else during the last fifty-four years—bears ample testimony to the influence of a single energetic man like the retiring chairman. Six years ago when he joined the Chamber, he observed, few cared to devote their time to its affairs. But a healthier tone has supervened and now there is almost emulation to come forward and offer to assist in promoting the interests of the Chamber. The chairman's remarks in reference to its condition six years ago very tolerably represent the present condition of native Associations in the country and we wish every one of them had a Sir Frank Forbes Adam to stimulate the other members into activity. As regards the topics which he passed under review, we may say we concur in his views regarding the lines on which the Bankruptcy Law should be laid down. We fail to see why the Supreme Legislature has deferred taking the matter in hand. The present state of the law is declared to be unsatisfactory on all hands, and speedy action is desirable to prevent dishonest speculators from cheating the honest merchants of their well-earned reward. The subject of railway receipts is also one which has an important bearing on the rapid movement of commerce, and it is difficult to conceive how any one can justly oppose the reasonable demand of the Bombay commercial public in this matter.

Alphonse Daudet and Mdme. Daudet have begun weekly literary receptions at their new splendid home in the Rue de Bellechasse in Paris. They occupy one entire floor, containing as many rooms as most three-storeyed houses, in a splendid old apartment mansion. M. Daudet likes to give good dinners, but is not fond of eating. When alone he smokes a strong pipe.

MORE RECOLLECTIONS OF CARLYLE.

Professor Tyndall in the *Fortnightly* contributes an article of twenty-eight pages in which he jots down some personal recollections of Thomas Carlyle. The article is quite as interesting for the glimpses it gives of Professor Tyndall as for the light it throws upon Mr. Carlyle. The net impression is distinctly pleasurable. The imposing figure of the great teacher stands forth with its rough angularity softened and a certain mild radiance about the features which is familiar enough to all of us who know the real Carlyle as he lived, but which is almost unbelievable to those who have estimated him solely from the "Latter-day Pamphlets" or the bitter self-reproaches with which his Reminiscences were filled. Professor Tyndall knew Mr. Carlyle for many years, and in these pages he describes with the loving fidelity of a disciple the impression produced by the presence and teaching of the master. He says very truly that Carlyle wrote his Reminiscences when he was but the hull of the true Carlyle. The lurid atmosphere of personal suffering, physical and mental, in which they were written, defaced, blurred, and sometimes inverted, like mirage, his coastline of memory. Hence the figure of himself quivering on that dissolving shore has suffered more from the false refraction than anything else. With no intention of contributing more than a few memorial notes to the voluminous literature which has grown up round the memory of Carlyle, Professor Tyndall publishes these recollections, which, as he says, are but as "a pebble dropped on the summit of a tor." He begins his narrative by describing the effect which the perusal of "Past and Present" had upon him in the year 1843. He was then living in the midst of poverty-stricken Lancashire.

He read the book through three times, and then wrote out on some old sheets of foolscap an analytical summary of each chapter. This finished, he tied up the loose sheets and stowed them away among his papers, from whence they were exhumed more than a quarter of a century afterwards. Professor Tyndall was then superintendent of the Royal Institution, and one day, after explaining to Mr. Carlyle the experiments which demonstrated the fact that there was no such thing as spontaneous generation, he read to him the old analysis of "Past and Present." When it was finished Mr. Carlyle said, "What greater reward could I have than to find an ardent young soul unknown to me and to whom I was personally unknown thus influenced by my words!"

Professor Tyndall says that it would require gifts greater than those of Boswell to reproduce Carlyle. He does not make the attempt. The "Recollections" abound with vivid pictures of Mr. Carlyle in his daily life. We see him walking down Albemarle-street, "his tough old arm encircling mine," or drinking a tumbler of claret in front of a bright fire, or smoking a church warden, or seating himself in the Brompton bus, "where, when he was inside, every conductor knew that he carried a great man," or galloping wildly over the country at such a rate that his companion described the motion as "tantamount to being shot like a projectile through space:" But there are very few of Mr. Carlyle's recorded sayings. Professor Tyndall tells us that he denounced homœopathy; that he loved to hear Professor Tyndall hold forth on the undulatory theory of light, and displayed in all his intercourse that piercing, long-sighted intellect which justifies his friend's remark when, after describing his death and burial, he exclaims: "So passed away one of the glories of the world!" Of the actual sayings of Mr. Carlyle in this article here are a few. When he stood before the portrait of Bloody Mary he remarked: "She is a very well abused woman, not a bad woman. I rather think a good woman acting according to her lights." On another occasion he said, "Frederick was the greatest administrator the world had seen, but I could never really love the man." Of Goethe Professor Tyndall says the majesty of his intellect seemed in Carlyle's estimate to dissolve all his errors both of intellect and conduct. It will surprise no one that Mr. Carlyle enjoyed and admired Browning, but it will be news to many that, notwithstanding all his denunciation of Darwinism, he once met the author of the "Origin of Species," and declared that "a more charming man I had never met in my life." Here is a very vivid picture of Mr. Carlyle and Professor Tyndall one stormy day finding refuge in a clearing in the heart of the New Forest:—

It was a solemn spot, perfectly calm, while round the wood sounded the storm. Dry, dead fern abounded. Of this I formed a cushion, and placing it on one of the tree stumps set him down upon it. I filled his pipe and lighted it, and while he puffed conversation went on. Early in the day, as we roamed over the pastures, he had been complaining of the collapse of religious feeling in England, and I had said to him. "As regards the most earnest and the most capable of the men of a generation younger than your own, if one writer more than another has been influential in loosing them from their the logical moorings, thou art the man!" Our talk was resumed and continued as he sat upon the stump and smoked his placid pipe within hearing of the storm. I said to him: "Despite all the losses you deplore, there is one great gain. We have extinguished that horrible spectre which darkened with its death-wings so many brave and pious lives. It is something to have abolished Hell-fire!" "Yes," he replied, "that is a distinct and an enormous gain. My own father was a brave man, and, though poor, unaccustomed to cower before the face of man; but the Almighty God was a different matter. You and I do not believe that at Melchet Court exists, and that we shall return thither, more firmly than he believed that, after his death, he would have to face a judge who would lift him into everlasting bliss or doom him to eternal woe. I could notice that for three years before he died, this rugged, honest soul trembled to its depths at even the possible prospect of hell-fire. It surely is a great gain to have abolished this Terror."

Most people would have thought that that was the last consolation Mr. Carlyle would have taken to his soul. Half of his writings were devoted to a passionate attempt to impress upon his generation a lively sense of the reality and the truth of the great doctrine of retributive justice which found theological expression in the doctrine of "Hell-fire."

Professor Tyndall describes with keen sympathy and much delicate humour the difference there was between Mr. Carlyle after a good sleep, and Mr. Carlyle when his rest had been broken and troubled. After nine hours' uninterrupted slumber Carlyle's countenance glowed with seraphic happiness, and there was "a boundless blessedness in his eyes and voice." The visit to Edinburgh University, the triumph of his inaugural address, the subsequent banqueting, and then the terrible blow which shattered his life, are all described sympathetically and well. After Mrs. Carlyle's death Professor Tyndall hastened to Chelsea:—

The door was opened by Carlyle's old servant, Mrs. Warren, who informed me that her master was in the garden. I joined him there, and we immediately went up stairs together. It would be idle, perhaps sacrilegious on my part, to attempt any repetition of his language. In words the flow of which might be compared to a molten torrent, he referred to the early days of his wife and himself—to their struggles against poverty and obstruction; to her valiant encouragement in hours of depression, to their life on the moors, in Edinburgh, and in London—how lovingly and loyally she had made of herself a soft cushion to protect him from the rude collisions of the world. Three or four times during the narrative he utterly broke down. I could see the approach of the crisis and prepare for it. After thus giving way, a few sympathetic words would cause him to rapidly pull himself together, and resume the flow of his discourse. I subsequently tried to write down what he said, but I will not try to reproduce it here. While he thus spoke to me, all that remained of his wife lay silent in an adjoining room.

Of the much disputed and debated question of the rights and the wrongs of their matrimonial difference, Professor Tyndall speaks wisely:—

They had had their differences—due probably more to her vivid and fanciful imaginings than to anything else. He, however, took the whole blame upon himself. It was loving and chivalrous, but I doubt whether it was entirely just. I think it probable that in the lamentations which have reached the public through the "Reminiscences" he did himself wrong. His was a temper very likely to exaggerate his shortcomings; very likely to blame himself to excess for his over-absorption in his work, and his too great forgetfulness of his wife.

The name of Horniman suggests tea as readily as smoke suggests fire. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that the Hornimans have been tea merchants since 1826. It was then that Mr. John Horniman founded the firm, and revolutionised the tea trade by introducing the system of preserving tea in air-tight packets. This John Horniman, though eighty-eight years of age, still lives in the enjoyment of perfect health, as also does his wife, aged ninety-two. He is said to bear a striking resemblance to Mr. Gladstone.

A new survey and scientific expedition to the North-West Coast of Australia is being fitted out at Portsmouth. Her Majesty's sloop Penguin will convey the expedition, which is to leave England in February, sailing direct for Port Darwin. The officers are chosen from gentlemen engaged in some previous expeditions of the kind, and they include several ardent naturalists. Some important results therefore, are likly to be given to the world from the voyage of the Penguin.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The *Methodist Times* of January 2nd, has the following account of Mr. Stead's new enterprise:—

To-day the machines began to print the first number of Mr. Stead's new magazine, entitled *The Review of Reviews*, and on Saturday copies will be issued to the public. But by a special favour we are enabled to describe an early copy. It is a wonderful six-penny worth. There are seventy-two pages of reading matter and thirty pages of advertisements. The cover has a striking design, characteristic of the world-wide circulation which Mr. Stead confidently expects to secure for his *Review*. The design consists of a globe, encircled with a Saturn belt, bearing the name of the magazine. On the face of the globe all the special and original features of the issue are set forth, and below is a list of the principal articles in other reviews which are here fully dealt with.

The frontispiece is a portrait of Mr. H. H. Johnston, who is just now making history on the Congo and Lake Tanganyika, with a characteristic inscription in fac-simile as follows: "A souvenir, in case I should get picturesquely killed in Africa." These were the words which Mr. Johnston wrote for Mr. Stead prior to his departure. Then follow a number of autograph introductions from leading statesmen and others, the first page being devoted to letters received by Mr. Stead from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury. These letters appear side by side, and upon this one question, at any rate, the rival statesmen are agreed. Then we have the programme of the magazine set forth. The editor announces his intentions as to the future. Every issue will begin with a portrait of the prominent person of the month. There will be a *chronique*, which will be devoted, of course, to the history of the month; and a biography of the leading actor in the contemporary history. Next comes a comprehensive and descriptive catalogue of the New Books, and the Blue Books of the month. Nor will the element of fiction be omitted. That department is represented in

SPORTING NOTES.

The colt that is most sought after for the Derby is Carlton, who would be made to carry a deal of money were 20 to 1 procurable. I believe it is a fact that when the colt was a yearling his owner, Mr. John Hammond, took, in one bet, 10,000 to 100 about his Derby chance.

It is said that for a comparatively trifling consideration, the West-end leviathan would back the field for £10,000 against the four favorites for the Derby.

During the first ten months of this year 12,095 horses, of the value of £850,690, were exported from Great Britain, as compared with 11,994 horses, of the value of £724,014, during the same period of 1888.

Richard K. Fox is having a dumbbell made in New York, which will be the heaviest in the world. It will weigh 1,000lb. He will offer a prize to any of the champions at heavy-weight lifting who can raise the bell without harness.

On Saturday, 28th ult., the two Australian Derby candidates had a gallop, the distance traversed being about six furlongs up the snugly-sheltered Ditch trial grounds. It is only necessary to chronicle the fact that Narellan, who had the services of the Australian jockey Bosse, finished in front of his similarly marked stable companion Kirkham.

Both the Australians are chestnuts, and in their clothes are not altogether unlike, with no perceptible white markings on their legs, but the white blaze on Kirkham's face extends uninterruptedly from the forelock to half way over the nose, whereas Narellan's, which begins higher, is divided about midway down his face, the lower half being very wide, and extending quite to the lips. Narellan is the better shaped of the pair, having better placed shoulders, shorter back, and greater propelling power, and if he does not greatly distinguish himself on the turf good judges, who have had the opportunity of looking him over, stripped and at close quarters, will be greatly surprised.

King Monmouth, who is a direct descendant of Velocipede, the best horse John Scott ever trained, will commence his stud career next season at Howbury Hall, near Bedford, Mr. Peck's newly-established stud.

It may be interesting to know that at York the sums added to the stakes have been increased from £5,425 in 1879 to £7,975 in 1889, and it has been decided to add a further sum of £200 to the Gimcrack Stakes, making the added money next year £500.

Surefoot is almost certain to start both for the Guineas and the Derby. He should win the double event.

This time twelvemonths it will be possible to form a more satisfactory opinion in justification of Wisdom's somewhat astounding fee of 150 guineas than at present, as his position will depend far more upon the future careers of Surefoot and Rightaway than upon the performances of Veracity, Wise Man, and Mill Stream, his most successful progeny.

In Jewitt's stable at the present time there are three chasers, all of whom, so far as appearance goes, look like "getting the Liverpool country"—Emperor, for whom "the Captain" gave 1,300 guineas on his runaway victory from Delandre at Manchester in the spring, alone shows him to be a good horse; Liffey Bank, a brown horse, which, if different in character to Emperor, nevertheless is all quality, Rollesby, and a nice compact horse, who fences well, and there is no knowing how good he may be.

That Colonel North means business at racing, if money can do it, was shown by the magnitude of the retaining fee he offered to Tom Cannon for the call on his services after the Danebury stable. Cannon declined, desiring not to be bound down, but Mr. Abington afterwards made such a proposition that, though Cannon has once worn the green jacket and plum cap since he won the Oaks on Busybody in 1884, the offer was not to be resisted, and a sum, the like of which was never before imagined as a retaining fee, was accepted.

Waugh has tried St. Cyprian and Battery to be a couple of useful two year olds. Battery, whose distinguishing marks are a blazed face and a white off hind leg, has no engagement until the Epsom Spring Meeting, where he has been entered for the Hyde-park Plate.

The elder Jennings hopes to win the Brocklesby Stakes with Lord Henry, a dark chesnut colt without white, by Poulet from Lady Emily, who was bred and is still owned by the Lagrange House trainer. The colt has been well galloped with an old one.

George Dawson's stable won £77,000 in stakes last year. This is not a bad average, seeing that he trains for only three owners.

St. Serf is a wonderfully well-grown youngster, about 16 hands, with power in proportion to his height. In his only race—the Clearwell—he showed nice action, with great reach. He has done well since, and is finding down so rapidly as to merit the appellation of being "the best outsider in the Derby."

A noticeable item in the list of American winning owners is the sum Mr. E. J. Baldwin, one of the largest supporters of racing out there, has own this year. The winnings are only 39,117 dols. Last year he won 110,000 dols.

A well-known sporting editor in the Australia just perfected a contrivance for judging and timing foot races, which fairly entitles him to the bun. At the starting-post there is fixed a disc, to which is attached an electric wire, running down to the finish. The starter fires his pistol close to this disc, and the concussion frees the current and sets the clock, which is fixed at the end of the track, going. No matter how close the finish, the electric clock on the winner's track will be stopped a visible space before the others.

Remarkable as this may seem, it is done by a very simple contrivance. Across each track is laid a very thin steel band, resting on two uprights, connected by electricity with the clock. As the runner knocks the tiny rod off its support he cuts off the current and the clock stops. This disconnection also drops a shutter, which shows the numbers, and liberates the trigger of a photographic camera, and the men are photoed as they finish, so that should anything go wrong with the other apparatus, the negatives would be there to decide the positives.

Although Matthew Dawson has been training for nearly 40 years, he is not by any means tired of the game, as at the present moment he has nine separate employers. Mr. Dawson is so skilful in his calling that he may be dubbed the Nester of his class. He is as well learned in all the topics of the day as he is in the laws which govern his country and its racing. His health is good, and his dapper figure seems to defy the ravages of time.

Matthew is greatly assisted in his work by Arthur Briggs, who acts as head lad, and takes to the art of training horses as naturally as his father did when he acted in the same capacity for Fobert, in the Eglinton era of the turf. He is up betimes in the morning, and "walks" the horses on the Severals till his uncle comes, when the pair wend their way with their charges to the exercise grounds, and the work begins.

The assumed name of Mr. Leybourne will not be registered this year, says *Gale's Mirror*, but the horses running heretofore under this cognomen will now run in the real name of their owners, Messrs. James and George Meadows, two respected and well-known members of the London clubs. The horses, consisting of Goldseeker, Hibernian, Speculator, a brown colt by Beauclero—Dresden China, 2 yrs, and a chesnut colt by St. Honorat—Sauterelle, 2 yrs, will in future be trained by Mr. James Meadows at Hednesford, the brothers having purchased the stables, &c., formerly occupied by Mr. "Teddy" Brayley, while a considerable addition to this stable will be made during the yearling sales of 1890.

From the performance of the riders under National Hunt Rules during the past year, it will be gathered that among the gentlemen Captain E. R. Owen has done best with 41 wins, and is followed by Mr. C. Thompson, with 33, and Mr. Abington, with 31. The professional jockeys are headed by Arthur Nightingall, who has, like Captain Owen, won 41 races, and second and third positions are filled by C. Gregor and W. Nightingall with 35 and 23 successes respectively.

It seems that, after all, coursing meetings at Plumpton will not be entirely a thing of the past. Several influential persons have been endeavouring to persuade the Plumpton executive to reintroduce coursing this season, with a satisfactory result so far. Owing to the representations made to the executive by a local gentleman, who offers to give a valuable cup as a prize, they are making arrangements for a supply of hares from Ashdown, and it is intended to hold a meeting shortly.

SAD BUT TRUE.

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THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

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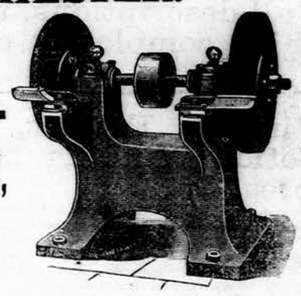

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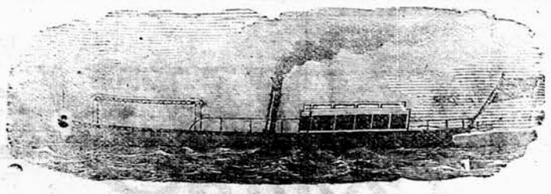

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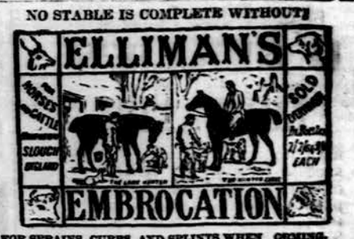

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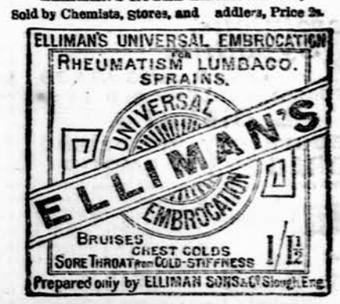

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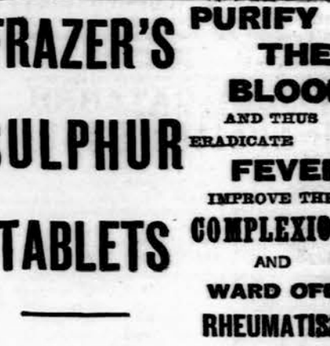

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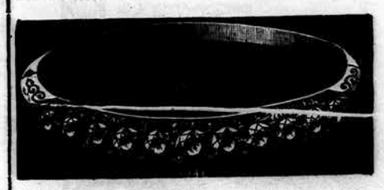

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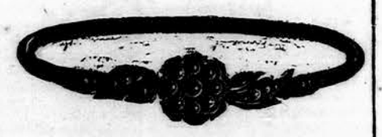

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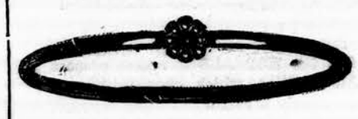

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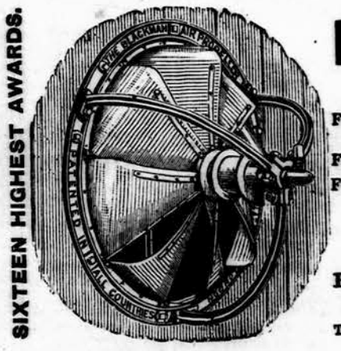

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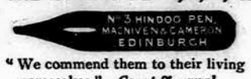

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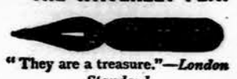

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